The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY MAY 31, 1893 NO. 9

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations. 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown June., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	a. m		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Colo's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 47	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a		
		7 56	Rockhill	6 56p		
2 22	10 42				9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Colo's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa

The Good-For-Nothing.

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

"Richard's main fault is that he's just good for nothing," and Josiah Broadbent tapped the ashes out of his pipe in a very desponding way.

"I don't believe that, Josiah. Nature does not put such a grand dome over a fine face for 'nothing.' Richard has not had a fair trial; that is all about it."

The subject of this conversation sat at an open window at the other end of the long parlors, and as the two older men looked toward him, he raised his eyes from the book in his hand, to follow the upward flight of a white-winged flock of pigeons. Rational, full, deep-set eyes, and a bright, keen face, surrounded by soft, light curly hair. Most people would have looked at such a face in a man with dim doubt and forebodings. His father did. Richard was a stray soul in a stray body in that plain, matter-of-fact family. None of the Broadbents had ever been the least like him. Yoemen, woolstaplers, spinners and weavers, great hard-headed, hard-fisted Yorkshiremen, what kin to them was this bright, clever youth, who looked like a knight just stepped out of a fairy book?

At first, Richard's love of learning had rather amused his household. Old Josiah was not averse to seeing his son carry off all the honors of his school, and when people spoke of the lad's attainment and of the promising career before him, he thought, of course, they meant that Richard would greatly increase the business of Broadbent & Sons, and, perhaps, in the end, get into Parliament.

But Richard showed no disposition for business, and after a year of fruitless and aggravating efforts to find something he *could do* in the works, the trial had been abandoned. His elder brothers, Steven and Mark, were very fond of this lad, who was ten years younger than either of them, and whose beauty and bright ways had been their pride for twenty years. Indeed, Richard's mother dying at his birth, these "big brothers" had adopt "little Dick" with all their hearts, and when he complained that the smell and noise of the works made him ill, Stephen had spoken very decidedly to his father about forcing the trial further.

"There's plenty o' brass i' Leed's bank to keep him, father, an' Mark an' I can well fend for oursel's. Let the lad be. He's none like us."

And, Josiah, having also a tender spot in his heart for his youngest son, had sighed, and then left Richard very much to his own devices. But every now and then he wanted his grumble about the lad's shiftless, good-for-nothing ways, and this night he had had it it to his chief friend, the Reverend Samuel Sorley, rector of his parish.

Mr. Sorley knew Richard better than either his father or brothers, and he was glad the subject had been opened.

"Josiah," he said, gravely, "tell Stephen and Mark that I want Richard for four years. You can give him a thousand pounds, or not, just as you trust me, but at the end of that time I think I'll prove Richard Broadbent no fool."

"What wilt thou do wi' him, Samuel? Send him to Oxford?"

"Thou must ask no questions, Josiah. I'll have the lad entirely at my own disposal."

Then the two men looked toward Richard again, but he had left his seat and was strolling off toward Saurham Park. They walked to the window and watched him, and his father lifted the book he had laid down, and with a mixture of contempt and indignation threw it aside.

At this moment Stephen Broadbent entered the room:

"Father, Dick is off to Saurham Wood again. I'm willing enou' to let Dick play the fool i' our house, but dang me if he shall meddle i' t' squire's!"

"What does thou mean, Stephen?"

"I mean that our Dick an' Miss Saurham have gotten some love-nonsense together. I know it. I'll tell thee how: Jim Harkness going home from t' works has seen them meet ivery night. Now, I ween't have it."

Father and son were both equally angry and distressed, but this circumstance so favored the rector's proposition, that it was eagerly seconded by Stephen, and was regarded as settled. Then the rector put himself in Richard's way and met him just at dark outside Saurham Park. He was a man accustomed to look well after his parishioners and their children, both temporally and spiritually, and therefore Richard was neither astonished nor offended, when he said:

"Who have you been walking with, Dick? Tell me the truth, my son."

"With Agnes Saurham, sir."

The light of love was still in the young fellow's face, and the rector could not help noticing how handsome he was. He did not say to him: "You have no right, Richard—the young lady is far beyond your station. You are going to make a deal of trouble," and so on. On the contrary, he praised Agnes' beauty and worth, and then showed him how lawfully the squire might refuse her hand to any man until he had done something to prove himself worthy of it.

"What can I do, sir?"

"I will tell you Richard."

And then the old man took the young one's arm and talked so solemnly and so earnestly, that Richard caught his enthusiasm, and whatever Mr. Sorley's plans were, he entered heartily into them.

"You shall have every help that money can give you, Richard; only, mind, I will have no love-making, and your proceedings shall be kept a secret from all your friends. I don't want Stephen and Mark running up to see you and meddling in my plans."

One thing Richard, however, insisted on: he must see Agnes once more and tell her he was going away; and Mr. Sorley agreed to this, on condition that he saw the squire also. The first interview was easy and satisfactory enough; Agnes praised his ambition and genius, prophesied all sorts of honors to him and promised to wait faithfully for his return. Her father was a different person to manage, and Richard's heart quaked as he entered the squire's own peculiar parlor. It was a sunny room, littered with odds and ends of hunting and fishing matters; and the squire was sitting on a big, old-fashioned sofa, playing with a couple of thoroughbred black English terriers.

He said frankly enough:

"Good-day, Richard Broadbent;" but he did not trouble himself to rise, for the Broadbents had been tenants of Saurham from the days of King Stephen. That in these cotton-spinning days they had grown rich did not alter their position at all in Squire Saurham's eyes. Fifty years ago the great landed proprietor did not consider money as an equivalent for good birth; so the squire treated Richard pretty much as he would have done a favorite servant.

"Miss Saurham says you are going away, Richard. What for, lad?"

"To study, sir."

"Yes, yes, 'When lands and money all are spent, then learning is most excellent.' I have always heard that; but, lad, thy father has money—why need thou go study?"

"Because, sir, I wish to make a great name, to become famous; then, sir, perhaps, squire—then—"

"The dickens! Speak out, lad—then what?"

"Then, sir, perhaps you will permit me to tell you how dearly I love Miss Saurham."

"No, Richard, I shall never allow anything of the kind. If it were not for old Josiah I would say worse than this to thee. Come, Giddie! Come Rattle! We will go to the hay-field. I hope thy study, Richard, may teach thee to be more modest and sensible."

Richard watched the sturdy figure in its green coat, white corduroys and buff top boots across the lawn, and then, with a very angry feeling in his heart, left the hall. He disappeared soon afterward, and after a few desultory inquiries from various acquaintances he seemed to be forgotten. The Broadbent mills went on as usual. Josiah and Stephen and Mark passed to and from them as regularly as if their life was ordered by machinery, and once a week the rector went up to their house, smoked a pipe with Josiah, and generally said, as he left:

"All is well with Richard, Josiah—very well indeed."

In the fourth year of his absence there was much trouble between the mill-owners and the operatives. The masters were everywhere threatened, and many mills were set on fire, and the excitement and terror were hardly allayed even when the prominent offenders had been imprisoned. Their trial was one that affected the intsrests of all manufacturing districts, and the spacious court-house was crowded. Josiah, of course, was present; so were Mark and Stephen.

Now, if there was anything these men had an almost idolatrous respect for, it was the paraphernalia of the law. Those advocates in their black gowns, those grave men in their imposing wigs, those wise-looking, calf-bound volumes, the pomp and ceremony of the sheriffs, constables and criers were to them the most obvious representative of the majesty of English law and power.

Conceive, then, their amazement, when, prominent among these gowned advocates, giving directions to other lawyers, and demeaning himself as one having authority, was Richard Broadbent. Old Josiah flushed and trembled, and touched Stephen and Mark, who were also too much affected to do anything but gravely nod their heads. But when the arguments were over, and Richard Broadbent rose as special pleader in the matter, curiosity changed to amazement and amazement to enthusiasm. Such a speech had never been heard in West Riding before. It was cheered and cheered, till even Yorkshiremen's lungs were weary.

The good rector had his reward when he stood beside his *protege* and saw the squire and the city magnates crowd round the brilliant young lawyer with their congratulations. But far greater was his joy when old Josiah and Stephen and Mark pressed forward with radiant faces and full hearts. They were not men given to speech, and the happy father could say nothing but: "God bless thee, lad!" while Stephen's and Mark's pride and love found its full expression in: "Well, Dick! Dick!" But no words could have been more satisfactory.

The good-for-nothing had found his vocation. Two years after his departure from Leeds he had been called to the bar at Gray's Inn, and since then, by his tact and eloquence, had made himself one of the acknowledged leaders of the Oxford circuit.

There was nothing now that his father and brothers would not have done for him, but he asked just the one thing Josiah was loth to move in: he wished him to speak to the squire about his daughter. Josiah promised, but he was thinking of deputing the business to the rector, when the way opened unexpectedly. Coming out of Leed's Bank, he met the squire, who had a troubled, preoccupied look. He passed Josiah with a nod, then suddenly turned and, touching him, said:

"Josiah Broadbent, your house and mine have been long friends, eh?"

"Say that, squire. Broadbents served Saurhams when King Stephen was fighting for the crown o' England; they are just as ready to serve them *now?*"

"I believe it, Josiah. I want four thousand pounds. My boy Roger has got into trouble. I would rather owe it to you than mortgage Saurham."

"Thou can' have ten thousand pounds, twenty thousand, if thou need it, squire, an' Josiah Broadbent wants no security but Squire Saurham's word—he wor a bad un if he did."

Then Josiah, standing there on Market street, laid his bank-book on a bale of wool, and signing a blank check, put it into the squire's hand.

The fewest words in such cases are best. With the tact of a true gentleman, he turned the conversation to Josiah's son, and finally, hesitating a little, said:

"There was some bit of youthful love-making between Richard and my Agnes; thou didst not know it, belike, Josiah?"

"Yes, that for he were sent away mainly; but he's as fond as iver about her. Thou mustn't strive

Continued on eighth page.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Moses and Miriam on the Banks of the Red Sea."

TEXT: "*And Miriam, the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand, and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances. And Miriam answered them, 'Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea.*"—Exodus xv., 20, 21.

Sermonizers are naturally so busy in getting the Israelites safely through the parted Red sea and the Egyptians submerged in the returning waters that but little time is ordinarily given to what the Lord's people did after they got well up high and dry on the beach. That was the beach of the Red sea, which is at its greatest width 200 miles and at its least width 12 miles. Why is the adjective "red" used in describing this water? It is called the Red sea because the mountains on its western coast look as though sprinkled with brick dust, and the water is colored with red seaweed and has red zoophyte and red coral.

This sea was cut by the keels of Egyptian, Phœnician and Arabic shipping. It was no insignificant pond or puddle on the beach of which my text calls us to stand. I hear upon it the sound of a tambourine, for which the timbrel was only another name—an instrument of music made out of a circular hoop, with pieces of metal fixed in the sides of it, which made a jingling sound, and over which hoop a piece of parchment was distended, and this was beaten by the knuckles of the performer.

The Israelites, standing on the beach of the Red sea, were making music on their deliverance from the pursuing Egyptians, and I hear the Israelitish men with their deep bass voices, and I hear the timbrel of Miriam as she leads the women in their jubilee. Rather lively instruments, you say, for religious service, the timbrel or tambourine. But I think God sanctioned it. And I rather think we will have to put a little more of the festive into our religious services and drive out the dolorous and funereal, and the day may come when the timbrel will resume its place in the sanctuary. But that which occupied the attention of all the men and women of that Israelitish host was the celebration of their victory. They had crossed. They had triumphed. They were free.

More wonder was this victory and defeat than when the hosts of Richard overcame the hosts of Saladin at Azotus, than when at Bannockburn Scotland was set free; than when the Earl of Northumberland was driven back at Branham Moor, than when at the battle of Wakefield York was slain, than when at Bosworth Field Richard was left dead, than when the Athenians under Miltiades at Marathon put the Persians to flight, for this victory of my text was gained without sword or catapult or spear. The weapon was a lifted and prostrated sea. "And Miriam, the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand, and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances. And Miriam answered them Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea."

Brooklyn Tabernacle to-day feels much as Moses and Miriam did when they stood on the banks of the Red sea after their safe emergence from the waters. By the help of God and the generosity of our friends here and elsewhere our $140,000 of floating church debt is forever gone, and this house, which, with the ground upon which it stands, represents $410,000, I this day reconsecrate to God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost. A stranger might ask how could this church get into debt to an amount that would build several large churches? My answer is, Waves of destruction, stout as any that ever rolled across the Red sea of my text.

Examine all the pages of church history and all the pages of the world's history and show me an organization, sacred or secular, that ever had to build three great structures, two of them destroyed by fire. Take any of your biggest life insurance companies, or your biggest storehouses, or your biggest banks, or your biggest newspaper establishments and let them have to build three times on the same foundation, and it would cost them a struggle if not demolition. My text speaks of the Red sea once crossed, but one Red sea would not have so much overcome us. It was with us Red sea after Red sea. Three Red seas! Yet to-day, thanks be to God, we stand on the shore, and with organ and cornet in absence of a timbrel we chant "Sing ye unto the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea."

But why the great expense of this structure? My answer is the immensity of it and the firmness of it. It cost over $34,000 to dig the cellar before one stone was laid, reaching as the foundation does from street to street, and then the building of the house was constructed in a way, we are told by experienced builders who had nothing to do with it, for durability of foundation and wall such as characterizes hardly any other building of this city. To the day of your death and mine, and for our children and grandchildren after us, it will stand here a house of God and a gate of heaven.

For me personally this is a time of gladness more than tongue or pen or type can ever tell. For twenty-four years I had been building churches in Brooklyn and seeing them burn down until I felt I could endure the strain no longer, and I had written my resignation as pastor and had appointed to read it two Sabbaths ago and close my work in Brooklyn forever. I felt that my chief work was yet to be done, but that I could not do it with the Alps on one one shoulder and the Himalayas on the other. But God has interfered, and the way is clear, and I am here and expect to be here until my work on earth is done.

My thanks must be first to God and then to all who have contributed by large gift or small to this emancipation. Thanks to the men, women and children who have helped, and sometimes helped with self sacrifice that I know must have won the applause of the heavens. If you could only read with me a few of the thousands of letters that have come to my desk in The Christian Herald office, you would know how deep their sympathy, how large their sacrifice has been. "I have sold my bicycle and now send you the money," is the language of one noble young man who wrote to The Christian Herald. "This is my dead son's gift to me, and I have been led to send it to you," writes a mother in Rhode Island.

As a church we from this day make new departure. We will preach more instructive sermons. We will offer more faithful prayers. We will do better work in all departments. We will in the autumn resume our lay college. We will fill all the rooms of this magnificent pile with work for God and suffering humanity. More prayers have been offered for this church, and on both sides the sea, than for any church that has ever existed, and all those prayers will be answered. Clear the track for the Brooklyn Tabernacle! "Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously, the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea."

If we never shouted victory till we got clear through the struggles of this life, we would never shout at all. Copy the habit of Miriam and Moses. The moment you get a victory celebrate it. The time and place to hold a jubilee for the safe crossing of the Red sea is on its beach and before you leave it. It is awful, the delayed hosannahs, the belated halleluiahs, the postponed doxologies, the trains of thanksgiving coming in so long after they are due!

The time to thank God for a rescue from temptation is the moment after you have broken the wine flask. The time to thank God for your salvation is the moment after the first flash of pardon. The time to be grateful for the comfort of your bereft soul is the first moment of Christ's appearance at the mausoleum of Lazarus. The time for Miriam's tambourine to sound its most jubilant note is the moment the last Israelite puts his foot on the sand on the parted inland ocean. Alas, that when God's mercies have such swift wings our praises should have such leaden feet!

Notice that Miriam's song in my text had for its burden the overthrown cavalry. It was not so much the infantry or the men on foot over whose defeat she rejoiced with ringing timbrel, but over the men on horseback—the mounted troops! "The horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea." Tremendous arm of war is the cavalry! Josephus says that in that host that crossed the Red sea there were 50,000 cavalrymen. Epaminondas rode into battle with 5000 cavalrymen and Alexander with 7000. Marlborough depended on his cavalry for the triumph at Blenheim. It was not alone the snow that despoiled the French armies in retreat from Moscow, but the mounted Cossacks. Cavalrymen decided the battles of Leuthen and Leipsic and Winchester and Hanover Court House and Five Forks. Some of you may have been in the relentless raids led on by Forrest or Chalmers or Morgan or Stuart of the southern side, or Pleasanton or Wilson or Kilpatrick or Sheridan of the northern side. The army saddles are the thrones of battle. Hurricanes in stirrups are the cavalrymen.

No wonder that Miriam was chiefly grateful that the Egyptian cavalrymen, pursuing the Israelites down to midway the Red sea, were unsaddled, unstirruped, unhorsed.

And I have to tell you, O child of God, that the Lord, who is on your side now and forever, has at His disposal and under His command all waters, all winds, all lightnings, all time and all eternity. Come, look me in the face while I utter the word God commands me to speak to you, "No weapon formed against you shall prosper." Don't throw away your tambourine. You will want it as sure as you sit there and I stand here, and the tune you will yet play on it, whether standing on beach of time or beach of eternity, will be the tune that Miriam played when she cried "Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea."

I expect to have a good laugh with you in heaven, for the Bible says in Luke, sixth chapter, twenty-first verse, "Blessed are ye that weep now, for ye shall laugh." We shall not spend all eternity psalm singing, but sometimes in review of the past, as Christ says, we shall laugh. There is nothing wrong in laughter. It all depends on what you laugh at, and when you laugh. Nothing, it seems, will more thoroughly kindle our heavenly hilarities after we have got inside the pearly gate than to see how in this world we got scared at things which ought not to have frightened us at all.

How often we work ourselves up into a great stew about nothing! The Red sea before may be deep, and the Egyptian cavalry behind us may be well mounted, but if we trust the Lord we will go through no more hurt by the water than when in boyhood we rolled our garments to the knee and barefoot crossed the meadow brook on the old homestead. The odds may seem to be all against you, but I guess it will be all right with you if you have God on your side and all the angelic, cherubic, seraphic and archangelic kingdoms. "If God be for you, who can be against you?"

But let me criticise Miriam a little for the instrument of music she employed in the divine service on the sandy beach. Why not take some other instrument? The harp was a sacred instrument. Why did she not take that? The cymbal was a sacred instrument. Why did she not take that? The trumpet was a sacred instrument. Why did she not take that? Amid that great host there must have been musical instruments more used in religious service. No. She took that which she liked the best and on which she could best express her gratulation over a nation's rescue, first through the retreat of the waves of the Red sea, and then through the clapping of the hands of their destruction. So I withdraw my criticism of Miriam. Let every one take her or his best mode of divine worship and celebration. My idea of heaven is that it is a place where we can do as we please and have everything we want. Of course we will do nothing wrong and want nothing harmful.

How much of the material and physical will finally make up the heavenly world I know not, but I think Gabriel will have his trumpet, and David his harp, and Handel his organ, and Thalberg his piano, and the great Norwegian performer his violin, and Miriam her timbrel, and as I cannot make music on any of them I think I will move around among all of them and listen. But there are our friends of the Scotch Covenanter church who do not like musical instruments at all in divine worship, and they need not have them.

What a day it will be when we stand on the beach of heaven and look back on the Red sea of this world's sin and trouble and celebrate the fact that we have got through and got over and got up, our sins and our troubles attempting to follow gone clear down under the waves.

Oh, crimson floods roll over them and drown them, and drown them forever! In this world we have so little time for that, I am looking forward to eternal socialities. To be with God and never sin against Him. To be with Christ and forever feel His love. To walk together in robes of white with those with whom on earth we walked together in black raiment of mourning. To gather up the members of our scattered families and embrace them with no embarrassment, though all heaven be looking on.

A mine in Scotland caved in and caught amid the rocks a young man who in a few days was to have been united in holy marriage. No one could get heart to tell his affianced of the death of her beloved, but some one made her believe that he had changed his mind about the marriage and willfully disappeared. Fifty years passed on, when one day the miners delving in the earth suddenly came on the body of that young man, which had all those years been kept from the air and looked just as it was the day of the calamity. Strong, manly, noble youth, he sat there looking as on the day he died. But no one recognized the silent form.

After awhile they called the oldest inhabitants to come and see if any one could recognize him. A woman with bent form and her hair snowy white with years came last, and looking upon the silent form that had been so completely preserved gave a bitter cry and fell into a long swoon. It was the one to whom half a century before she was to have been wedded, looking then just as when in the days of their youth their affections had commingled. But the emotion of her soul was too great for mortal endurance, and two days after those who fifty years before were to have joined hands in wedlock were at last married in the tomb, and side by side they wait for the resurrection.

My friends, we shall come at last upon those of our loved ones who long ago halted in the journey of life. They will be as fair and beautiful—yea, fairer and more beautiful than when we parted from them.

I see them now—the glorified—assembled for a celebration mightier and more jubilant than that on the banks of the Red sea, and from all lands and ages, on beach of light above beach of light, gallery above gallery and thrones above thrones, in circling sweep of 10,000 miles of surrounding and upheaved splendor, while standing before them on "sea of glass mingled with fire" Michael, the archangel, with swinging scepter beats time for the multitudinous chorus, crying: "Sing! Sing! Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea."

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Electric cooking grows in use.

A Paris barometer is forty-one feet high.

An electric carriage has appeared in Chicago.

Some species of seaweed grow to the length of 500 yards.

The thickest artillery shells are burst by the expansive force of freezing water.

The average weight of adult Bostonians of both sexes is only 133 pounds. Western people average six pounds heavier.

It is computed that there is $4,000,000,000 in gold and jewels at the bottom of the sea on the route between England and India.

Professor Dolbear says a powerful search light could project a beam to Mars in four minutes which could be seen and responded to if they have the apparatus that we have.

A telephone line cable crosses the Columbia River at La Calnas, Oregon. It is supported in midstream by a mast 80 feet high, cemented in a hole five feet deep in the rock bed of the river, and supported by a pyramid of rocks.

A patented substance called aluminoferric is prepared by English manufacturers, to promote the precipitation of sewage. It is used solid, in slabs twenty-one inches long by ten inches wide and four inches thick, which are placed in a cage fixed in the flow of the sewage, or in solution. The "sludge" is deposited, to be separately carried off or made into manure, and clear water flows away. The use of this substance has been very successful.

It is stated that discoveries have been made in Cleveland, Ohio, that the electricity discharged from the electric street railroad cars there is ruining the pipes of the water works department. Lead pipes have been taken up from where they were placed three years ago, six feet below the surface, that are wholly ruined. The lead has the appearance of having been eaten or burned by a powerful acid and may be crushed to dust between the thumb and finger.

Cold Storage For Silks.

Raw silk is sold by weight, and when stored in ordinary warehouses it dries and naturally decreases in value. By storing it in a cold vault the moisture is preserved and the silk keeps its weight. There is another curious fact about the cold storage of silk. It was discovered some years ago that silk in winter usually had a finer luster than in summer. The cold air was supposed to be accountable for the change, and an experiment was tried in keeping bales of silk in cold rooms for comparison with others on the store counters. The cold silk then appeared to be of a much finer quality, when in reality it was from the same loom.

As soon as this fact became generally recognized the large silk dealers went to the cold storage warehouses and had their silks placed in freezing vaults. In some cases the thermometer is kept as low as ten degrees, and when the bales are taken out they feel like blocks of ice. Some firms keep most of their stock in storage and only take silk out in quantities equal to the anticipated sales of the day, for the lustre acquired by freezing soon disappears after exposure on the bargain counter.

It is asserted that an inferior grade of silk while extremely cold has the feeling and appearance of a much higher grade which has not been frozen, while, on the other hand, it has been found that the best grades are not improved by the arctic treatment.—[New York Advertiser.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

FOR SCORCHED GOODS.

What to do with scorched places on cloth is a question that sometimes puzzles the careful housewife. If the scorch is not too bad, dipping the article in soap suds and hanging it in the sun for some hours will be likely to remove it. If the day is dull, hang the piece before the great fire.

Scorched spots that are very bad and yet have not consumed the fibre of the goods, are said to be restorable by repeated dippings in a saturated solution of borax. The saturated solution, as the chemists call it, consists of as much salt, crystal, as the water will dissolve. It is always safe to put in a little extra; if the borax stands undisturbed in the bottom of the bottle, one is sure of the full strength solution. Repeated dippings of this, with exposure to sun or fire light, will remove what are by most housekeepers considered hopeless discolorations.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

HOW TO SERVE STRAWBERRIES.

Little individual side dishes that have so long accompanied the usual dinner set, making twelve of its one hundred and forty-four more or less pieces, are no longer suitable for use in a really tasteful table service, either for fruit or vegetables.

Vegetables are to be cooked sufficiently dry, so that they can be placed upon the plate, and fruit—that is, berries—are dished up into larger saucer shaped dishes, varying somewhat in shape and size; or, still better, they are passed around the table, each person helping himself upon an ordinary dessert plate previously placed before him, either eating them with a fork or dessert spoon, both of which have been placed at his disposal and for his choice, according to whether he prefers his berries with cream or without it. If berries are served with their hulls on they are eaten from the fingers, each one dipped separately into sugar on the side of the plate.

WHITE FRUIT CAKE.

Did you never eat white fruit cake? Then beware of it. It is incomparably delicious and will spoil you for any other sweet loaf. The recipe was worked out by a poor housewife, a consigner to the New York woman's exchange. The loaf proper looks like a white poundcake, but it is in reality made largely of nut meal. Scattered through it are pieces of walnut, butternut, hazel and almond, about the size of little peas.

The icing gives the cake its name; it is white and thick with fruit, bits of canned cherries, pears, quinces, peaches, apricots and pineapple, shavings of citron, shreds of candied ginger, plums and muscatels, and scraps of pistache, figs and dates. The cream is made with confectioner's sugar and white of eggs, and has the consistency of the filling in chocolate cream candy. It is laid on an inch thick, and when finished the loaf looks like a great nugget. It is as easy to cut as a roll of butter, weighs nearly four pounds, costs $2 and will keep as long as bonbons, wrapped in oiled paper.—[New York Advertiser.

RECIPES.

Soft ginger bread—One-half cupful butter, two cups molasses, one cup sugar, four cups flour, one cup milk, four eggs, one teaspoonful baking powder, ginger and cloves to taste.

Spanish stew—Take one pound of shin of beef or knuckle of veal, and two pig's feet; add two quarts of cold water; when it boils, skim carefully; when the meat is half done add one pint of wax beans, half a pint of shredded cabbage, half a pint of very small new potatoes and two large tablespoonfuls of rice. When nearly done color with saffron and season to taste.

Braised Calf's Liver—Wash and wipe the calf's liver well. Slice a small onion and one-carrot in the bottom of a braising pan, add a piece of celery and a sprig of parsley. Lay the liver on this, pour over it one quart of hot stock, cover and bake for two hours and a half in a moderate oven. About twenty minutes before the liver is done add two teaspoonsful of lemon juice. When done take the liver from the pan, strain the liquor and make a sauce. An excellent dish for a late breakfast or dinner.

How an Asiatic Was Beheaded.

I once saw a heavy executioner in Turkey slide down the rope and fall on the suspended man's neck with all his avoirdupois to break the spinal column, says a writer in the Globe-Democrat. Of course it was a barbarous proceeding. The most careful and conscientious executioner I ever saw was near the dividing line between Turkey and Russia. I was riding through some woods when I suddenly found myself in a clearing before a cabin. A man was at the door tying a red thread around a sheep's neck. I asked him why he was doing that. He picked up a cleaver and with a quick blow cut off the sheep's head, making the cut exactly along the line of the red thread. "You see now," he said, "why I did it. I tied the thread between two joints so that there would be no bone to offer resistance to the passage of the blade." "But why do you slaughter sheep in this way?" I asked.

"Come tomorrow to — (naming a nearby town) and you will see." I was in the town the next day and met the sheepslayer. He was a public executioner, and he had a man to behead that day. I saw him do it. He had a sword with a curved blade. The blade and hilt were hollow, and there was quicksilver in the space, so that when the weapon was held aloft the quicksilver ran down into the hilt and steadied the hand, and when the sword was swung down the quicksilver ran to the end of the blade and gave added weight and impetus to the blow. The doomed man knelt and bent his head forward. The executioner tied a red thread carefully around the bared neck and with one swing of his weapon cut the head. It was a clean, scientific cut between the vertebræ, and the unfortunate man, I presume, never felt it.

Goes to School Monday.

A very sensible lady out on Ninth street delayed sending her small son to the public schools until he should be old enough to look out for himself, and has been teaching him herself, in order that he might not fall too far behind other boys of his age. Yesterday morning Master Freddy came gravely up to his mother for his lesson. After the regular routine was ended, his mother put a few leading questions:

"Freddy, what is a year?"

"Three hundred and sixty-five days."

"What is a day?"

"Twenty-four hours—and an hour is sixty minutes—and a minute sixty seconds."

"What is an instant!"

"An instant?" and master Freddy knitted his downy brow a brief space, while he thought. Oh, yes, I know, I know, mamma—an instant is a hole in the ground."

"A hole in the ground!" exclaimed his mother, totally taken aback. "Why, how in the world do you make that out?"

"Why," declared Master Fred with decision, as he hurredly opened his reader, "this book says 'John's dog fell down in an instant!'"

Freddy will start to school Monday.—[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

How to Pronounce It.

Perhaps the most difficult geographical name in the United States is Youghiogheny, or geny, as it is sometimes spelled, the name of a creek in western Maryland and Pennsylvania. Few besides natives of the region pronounce it with the chief accent on the penultimate, and who so essays it with the accent elsewhere finds his mouth filled with a meaningless confusion of vowels and consonants. The first syllable is "Yough," pronounced "Yo," with a short "o." The second is "i" short, the "o" following is almost, if not quite, unheard in the mouth of the native, while the last two syllables are those made familiar in Allegheny," though there is even here a question of "a" long or "e" short. The pronunciation of Youghiogheny is, however, a simple matter with the modern spelling compared to what it must have seemed to the stranger who met it with the old spelling. On an ancient map of the region the name is spelled "Yoghyoryghania." Doubtless this spelling came nearer than that now in use to indicating aptly the Indian pronunciation of the name.

SWIFTEST OF CRUISERS.

THE NEW YORK SMASHES ALL SPEED RECORDS.

She Reels Off 83.3 Knots in Three Minutes Less Than Four Hours and Wins More Than $200,000 in Prize Money for the Cramps—No Perceptible Vibrations.

A dispatch from Gloucester, Mass., says The United States cruiser New York triumphantly upheld, on her trial trip, her title to be called the fleetest war vessel in the world.

Over a measured course of 82.65 knots the magnificent ship steamed at the astounding speed of 21.07 knots an hour, winning for her builders the largest premium ever paid in any country.

When twenty-one knots was predicted as the speed for the new cruiser many hoped but few believed her engines would ever be able to drive such an immense mass of steel through the water at such a rate. Her performance will be echoed from one end of Europe to the other, for it places the United States in the van among the navies of the world, and gives us not only the most powerful, but the swiftest armored cruising vessel.

There has been great enthusiasm in England over the performance of the cruisers Blake and Blenheim, some claiming that the latter has attained a speed of twenty-two knots. In the first place these vessels are not armored, but simply protected by four inch decks over machinery and boilers. Even equal speed from them, therefore, would be nothing remarkable against a vessel carrying, in addition to a six-inch protective deck, a five-inch side belt and two turrets, each eleven inches thick.

In the second place neither of these vessels has ever had an official trial over a measured course. The Blake broke down from leaky boilers, after reaching a speed of 19.7 knots in shoal water and developing only 13,000 horse power, while the Blenheim was gauged only by a patent log, which, it is claimed, indicated 22½ knots.

This same instrument on board the New York showed a speed on her trial trip of twenty-three knots, and the difference between that and the actual distance covered is a proof of how unreliable patent logs are as official tests.

The course lay between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise, a distance of 41.65 miles, with a number of tugs and other vessels stationed at intervals to mark the time and observe the force and direction of the current.

The New York passed the Vesuvius, the southernmost vessel of the line, at 9:45, with her engines making 130 revolutions per minute and her steam pressure at 165 pounds. This gradually increased to 135 revolutions and 170 pounds, which was maintained throughout the run. The Nina was passed at 9:46, the Bennington at 10:05, the Fern at 10:21, the Fortune at 10:41, the Leyden at 11:05 and the Kearsage at 11:25.

This was just one-half the required distance and was made in just two hours. The cruiser now made a long turn and ran for the line, going to the southward. She passed the vessels as follows: Kearage, 11:44; Leyden, 12:04; Fortune, 12:27; Fern, 12:46; Bennington, 1:01; Nina, 1:20; Vesuvius, 1:41.

The return trip was made in one hour and thirty-seven minutes. The first run was at the rate of 20:83, the second at 21:35, giving as an average 21:09 knots. The horse power developed was 17,000.

She steamed 83.3 nautical miles in three hours fifty-seven minutes and forty-five seconds, making an average of 21.09 knots per hour.

A feature of the run was the absence of any perceptible vibration in the great warship, though her bow wave was fully eight feet in height, and the water fell upon each side of her cutwater like a torrent from Niagara. Another peculiarity was the stern wave, which was pronounced by experts the most remarkable ever seen in this country. Standing upon the quarter and looking off, the water was churned into foam as far as the eye could reach, and this extended about twenty feet beyond the vessel on each side.

The extreme velocity with which the New York went through the water would make, it was thought, a wave of great height, but so fine were the lines of the cruiser that it was scarcely more than five feet from crest to hollow. Small as this was, however, the divergence of the water was something amazing, and whenever a tug was passed it was almost swamped from the swash.

The marvelous record made may be still increased, for there was a current setting on an angle of forty-five degrees to the course, and when the corrections are added it is fair to presume that the speed will be something in the neighborhood of 21.15 knots. Of one thing the Cramps are sure—of receiving a premium of $200,000, the largest ever paid any shipbuilding firm in the world.

OTHER WORLD'S FAIRS.

Comparisons Showing That Chicago Has the Best of All.

The following table, taken from a Chicago paper, is interesting as furnishing figures by which to compare the Columbian Exposition with the World's Fairs that have gone before

HELD IN	Year.....	Acres of buildings	Days.....	Attendance. (Daily.)	Cost.
London.....	1851	21	144	41,952	$1,460, 00
Dublin	1853	1	170	6,765	400,000
New York...	1853	6	150	8,344	640,000
Paris.....	1855	24½	200	25,812	.....
London.....	1862	23½	171	36,316	2,300,000
Paris.....	1867	37	217	47,007	4,000,000
Vienna.....	1873	40	186	39,003	.....
Philadelphia.	1876	60	159	62,333	8,500,000
Paris.....	1878	100	194	82,644	8,000,000
Sydney.....	1879	15	216	6,3.0	.....
Melbourne ..	1880	29	143	9,302	1,2.1,000
Paris.....	1889	75½	183	153,821	8,300,000
Chicago.....	1893	207½	183	.....	32,500,000

SCORES KILLED.

Farm Houses Buried in a Landslide in Norway.

A serious landslide has occurred at Vaerdalen, Norway, just north of Trondhjem, where a number of farms were recently buried under an avalanche of slime. An extent of land, five kilometres by ten, in the Levanger Valley, became dislodged and slid down on the soil below, destroying twenty-two homesteads and fifty cottages.

A vast area was flooded and it was feared many had perished. The missing included Tessem, President of the district and his family; Road Inspector Rostad and his family, and about 100 others.

The Government sent 400 soldiers to the locality to assist in the work of rescue and to preserve order.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Elmira (N. Y.) National Bank has closed its doors. The bank failure was the result of the recent financial troubles of Colonel D. C. Robinson.

A. A. McLEOD has resigned the Presidency of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

THE forest fires that have been raging in the vicinity of Mayford, N. J., culminated in the destruction of the immense cranberry bogs of Joseph Hinchman at Taunton. Several thousands of acres of good timber and many valuable cedar swamps have been burned. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

JAMES REILLY, a jeweler, fifty-one years of age, of Williamsburg, N. Y., dropped dead in his home while his three sons were brawling and fighting.

NY LOOK, a Chinaman, was arrested in New York City for not having a certificate of residence, but was discharged from custody by Judge Lacombe, who ordered his deportation to China whenever the Government makes provisions for it.

THE commission appointed to investigate the Custom House, in New York City, began its work.

FIRE in the tobacco factory of D. & M. Buchner, in New York City, destroyed stock valued at $200,000.

ANTONIO BIANCHO, a tailor, shot and killed his wife, Trusiana, and Gabriele Bertolino, with whom she had eloped, in New York City.

NINE-YEAR-OLD KATIE MCGLYNN was run down and killed by a young bicycle rider on the Boulevard, New York City.

THE Austrian corvette Fronsberg C. Rousseu, from Bermuda, and the Russian cruisers Dimitri Donskoi and Rynda arrived at Philadelphia, Penn., from New York.

South and West.

TORNADOES did great damage to property in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and at Louisville, Ky.; three men were killed and several injured at Cleveland.

THE World's Fair National Commission voted to adopt the Judiciary Committee's minority report in favor of Sunday opening.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, the Leech murderer, has been lynched at Cirone, Mich.

THE Exchange Bank in Tingley, Iowa, has suspended, and the cashier, Robert Bennett, has left for parts unknown. Deposits were received up to the day of closing. Depositors were badly victimized.

THE most fabulous gold strike ever made in the Northwest is reported from the Grand Summit mine, on Palmer Mountains, in the Okanogan mining district, Washington. Almost a solid body of pure gold was found at a depth of 200 feet. A seven pound piece of ore assayed produced two pounds of pure gold, which is equal in value to $175,000 to the ton.

AN express train was robbed by unmasked robbers one mile and a half west of Pacific, Mo. The express car was shattered with dynamite and the messenger made to open the safe and deliver the contents, thought to be about $4000.

A STATUE to Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, was unveiled at Crawfordsville, Ga.

THE Maine State Building was dedicated at the World's Fair; Chairman Massey, of the Judiciary Committee of the World's Fair, resigned from the Commission because it decided to open the Fair on Sundays.

FIRE broke out in the stable sheds in Garfield Park, Chicago. The noted resort is used by a band of Arabs giving performances somewhat similar to those of the Wild West shows. The men all escaped, but three camels, seven blooded Arabian horses and 500 feet of sheds were consumed.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND people celebrated the opening of navigation of Trinity River from Dallas, Texas, to the sea.

THE United States District-Attorney, Milchrist, under instructions from Attorney-General Olney, took steps to prevent by injunction Sunday opening of the World's Fair.

THE Rev. H. B. Frissell was chosen Principal of Hampton (Va.) Normal Institute to succeed General S. C. Armstrong.

Washington.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND entertained the Infanta Eulalie at a State dinner in the White House.

THE President appointed Samuel Blackwell, of Alabama, Third Auditor of the Treasury.

THE friendly mediation of the United States, exercised through Secretary Gresham, has averted a serious rupture between the Governments of Japan and Corea.

SECRETARY CARLISLE decided that foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair cannot import into this country free of duty food products for their own consumption. The case came up on the application of certain exhibitors from Java to import such products for their use. Other foreign exhibitors had also preferred like requests.

THE President appointed John C. Edwards, of Illinois, to be Deputy Second Auditor of the Treasury; Samuel Blackwell, of Alabama, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury; Andrew St. John, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Batavia, Java.

THE Briggs case was taken up in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Washington. Prosecutor Birch made a short opening speech, and Professor Briggs argued that the appeal should not be entertained.

THE Infanta Eulalie and her party went on an excursion from Washington to Mount Vernon, and afterward gave a reception to the Diplomatic Corps and attended a ball at the British Ambassador's house.

OWING to the small amount of gold bullion deposited, about $100,000 per month, and the heavy expense of coinage at the United States Mint at Carson City, Nev., Secretary Carlisle directed the suspension of coinage operations at that mint.

THE President appointed William E. Quinby, of Michigan, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands. Mr. Quinby is the editor and principal proprietor of the Detroit Free Press. He is nearly sixty years old.

Foreign.

THE epidemic of smallpox is increasing in Gothenburg, Germany. Twenty-four persons have already died from the disease, and the schools and the colleges are closed for fear of infection.

THE Miners' Congress in Brussels, Belgium, voted for the eight-hour day and for an International strike to compel its establishment.

CZERNOWITZ, capital of Bukowina, Austria, situated near the River Pruth, has been visited by a disastrous flood. Five persons were drowned and many rendered homeless.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S seventy-fourth birthday was celebrated in England. Windsor Castle, where Her Majesty resides, was decorated with flags and banners. The First Batallion of Grenadier Guards trooped their colors there. A naval parade took place at Davenport, and at Eton the volunteers paraded.

THE Royal Thames Club Regatta was won by the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia; the Valkyrie, built to contest for the America's Cup, was second and the Iverna third.

LATER NEWS.

THE gala ball and reception to the Infanta Eulalia and her husband, the Infante Don Antonio, arranged by the Circulo Colon Cervantes, was held in the Madison Square Garden Assembly Rooms, New York City, and was attended by a brilliant company.

EX-DEPUTY COLLECTOR CHARLES DAVIS, of Binghamton, was appointed receiver of the Elmira (N. Y.) National Bank.

THE Sunday-school children of Brooklyn, N. Y., had their annual parade. Sixty-five thousand, representing 200 schools, were reviewed by Governor Flower.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Louis and Howard Pugh, colored boys, were hanged at Tuskagee, Ala., for assaulting Mrs. Cox, a farmer's wife.

MASKED robbers held up a train at Coleman, Texas, and compelled the engineer and fireman to help them rob the express car of several thousand dollars.

BY a vote of 405 to 145 the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Washington, organized as an ecclesiastical court, decided to entertain the appeal in the Briggs case, and the Doctor must now stand trial before that Court on the charges of heresy.

UNITED STATES TREASURER NEBEKER paid into the United States Treasury $1055, that amount having been stolen or lost from the Treasury cash. The money was lost in the redemption division of the Treasurer's office at three different times since March 4.

SECRETARY GRESHAM received official notice of the purpose of the Italian Government to raise its Legation in Washington to the grade of an Embassy. It will, therefore, correspond in rank with the British and French Embassy.

THE Mercantile Financial Trustees & Agency Company has suspended payment. The nominal capital of the concern exceeds $20,000,000, and the British deposits in the institution amount to $1,500,000.

EMIN PACHA and all his followers are said to have been killed in Equatorial Africa while fleeing after a battle in which they had been defeated by Arabs.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

JERUSALEM reports a real estate boom.

OMAHA, Neb., is to have a school for firemen.

LOCUSTS are ravaging the Province of Saratoff, Russia.

NEW YORK ministers denounced the Chinese exclusion act.

CABLE cars have started running on Broadway, New York City.

AN epidemic of suicides is raging in and about New York City.

GEORGIA'S yield of watermelons this year will amount to 30,000 acres.

THE first steamboat from Galveston via Trinity River has arrived at Dallas, Texas.

THERE is not a single country in Europe actually without interior or external turmoil.

SPAIN and Portugal have financial crises which are leading them surely and quickly to bankruptcy.

THE boy King of Servia is to have his likeness in a general's uniform on Servia's new postage stamp.

BOHEMIANS placed a hangman's rope round the statue of the Austrian Emperor, Francis I, at Prague.

THE severe storms of the winter have considerably damaged the battle monument at Bennington, Vt.

A POLISH paper declares that the Czar of Russia is ill and that rumor says he is suffering from a cancer.

THE Southern Presbyterian Assembly at Macon, Ga., chose Nashville, Tenn., as the next place of meeting.

THE fiullbloods in the Choctaw country are reported on the verge of starvation on account of the withholding of funds from them.

THE official estimate of the Bengal (India) wheat crops for the season just closed is 443,243 tons, against 249,930 tons in the previous year.

INFLUENZA of a virulent type is spreading rapidly in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The same disease in a milder form is epidemic in various parts of Switzerland.

THE drought in Germany remains unbroken. Official statistics concerning Prussian crops show that the kingdom has suffered heavy loses. The crop is a complete failure.

THE reports regarding the crop of winter wheat in European Russia shows that in 124 districts it is excellent; in 303 districts good, and in ten districts bad. Summer wheat in the southern provinces is generally promising.

THE prolonged draught continues in Switzerland. There has been no rain since March 19. Cattle are reduced to skeletons and are dying by thousands. In consequence of the fodder famine the duty on maize has been suspended.

CHARLES FOSTER ASSIGNS.

The Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Embarrassed in Business.

Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison, ex-Representative in Congress, ex-Governor of Ohio and one of the leading Republican politicians in the State and Nation, surprised his neighbors at Fostoria, Ohio, by announcing that his financial affairs were in a tangled condition and that he had made an assignment. Mr. Foster says his liabilities are $600,000 and that his assets will reach that figure.

He made the assignment during the night, and the papers were filed at Tiffin by Mr. Scott, his attorney. It was then believed that he would not be able to more than pay his debts.

Early in the morning the bank of Foster & Co. was closed on an attachment of $3200 in favor of Isaac Harter Milling Company, and the wholesale grocery house of Davis & Foster was closed by an attachment for $1200 in favor of O. T. Brown.

The cause of the assignment, bankers say, was probably no one thing in particular, but the general tightness in the money market. Nearly a dozen business institutions with which Mr. Foster was connected were pulled down by the failure.

AT FRANKFORT, KY., the convicts have a good time. The enclosed criminals are now allowed to play football, baseball and other games, and when a point is gained the screams from the hundreds that go up are deafening to people who live near and can be heard squares away.

ITS TENTH BIRTHDAY.

Traffic Over Brooklyn Bridge During the First Decade.

The tenth anniversary of the opening of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge was celebrated by a display of flags on the lofty summits of the towers in commemoration of the date which marked the initial use of the suspended highway linking the two great cities, both of which have nearly doubled in size since it was completed.

The receipts of the bridge in the ten years from all sources have been about $10,000,000, and the traffic has far surpassed the calculations of the engineers and projectors of the enterprise. The first cost of the bridge was $15,000,000, and some $5,000,000 has since been expended upon it. One-half of the receipts of $10,000,000 has been spent on the maintenance of the structure and the other half on improvements.

In round figures 280,000,000 passengers have been carried on the Bridge cars, the number increasing from 8,000,000 in 1884 to more than 40,000,000 last year. Before 1891, when the promenade was made free, only 3,000,000 foot passengers had crossed the Bridge. Since then, although no record is kept, it is estimated that more than 35,000,000 have walked across. From roadway tolls, now only half what they formerly were, $80,000 a year is received. From car fares more than $1,250,000 was received last year.

By improvements soon to be made in the terminal facilities, with new tracks and platforms, it is calculated the passenger traffic of the Bridge will be nearly doubled.

ENDED THEIR LIVES.

A Mother and Daughter Oppressed by Poverty Commit Suicide.

Oppressed by poverty, a mother and her daughter ended their lives with poison at their home near Norristown, Penn.

Mrs. Agnes Burton and her daughter lived at North Wales and were very poor. The daughter earned $5 working in a web factory, and this was the main support of the two women. Worn out by their efforts to make a living they determined to die.

From the meagre evidence before the Coroner, it seemed that the mother first gave strychnine to her daughter and then took the poison herself, and both died in a short time.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

21			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice$	—	@$2	50
Medium, 1892, choice..	1 90	@ 1	95
Pea, 1892, choice.....	1 85	@ 1	90
Red kidney, 1892, choice..	2 65	@ 2	80
White kidney, 1892, choice.	2 00	@ 2	15
Lima, Cal., ₱ bush.....	2 15	@ 2	20
Green peas, 1892, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	—
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	—	@	21
St. & Penn., first.....	—	@	—
Western, firsts.....	19	@	20
Western, second.....	18	@	18½
Western, third.....	17	@	17½
State dairy—half tubs and pails, extras.....	20	@	21
Half tubs and pails, firsts	19	@	19½
Half tubs and pails, second	18	@	18½
Welsh tubs, extras.....	—	@	20
Welsh tubs, firsts.....	19	@	19½
Welsh tubs, seconds.....	18	@	18½
Western—Im. creamery, firsts	18	@	—
W. Im. creamery, seconds.	—	@	17
W. Im. creamery, thirds.	16	@	16½
Western Factory, fresh firsts	17	@	17½
W. Factory, second.....	16	@	16½
W. Factory and darys, thirds	15	@	15½
NEW CHEESE.			
State Factory—Full cream, white, fancy.....	—	@	10
Full cream, colored, fancy.	—	@	10
Full cream, good to prime.	9	@	9¾
Part skims, choice.....	—	@	8
Part skims, good to prime.	6	@	6½
Part skims, common.....	2	@	2½
Full skims.....	½	@	1½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh.....	—	@	16
Western—Fresh, fancy.....	—	@	15½
Duck eggs.....	—	@	—
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	—
Baldwin, ₱ bbl.....	2 75	@ 3	50
Russet, ₱ bbl.....	2 50	@ 3	00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb...	—	@	—
Florida oranges, ₱ box.....	—	@	—
Strawberries, Md., quart.....	10	@	16
HOPS.			
State—1892, choice.....	21	@	21½
1892, prime.....	20	@	21½
1892, common to good....	18	@	19½
Old odds.....	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	14	@	—
Western, ₱ lb.....	—	@	14
Chickens, local, ₱ lb.....	—	@	—
Western, ₱ lb.....	—	@	—
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	8	@	8½
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	11½	@	12½
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ₱ pair.....	80	@ 1	12
Western, ₱ pair.....	70	@	90
Geese, Western, ₱ pair.....	1 12	@ 1	50
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	40	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	9	@	13
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb.....	45	@	50
Western, ₱ lb.....	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and West, ₱ lb....	11½	@	12
Ducks—Fair to fancy, ₱ lb...	—	@	—
Eastern, ₱ lb.....	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., ₱ lb.....	20	@	23
Geese—Western, ₱ lb.....	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark ₱ doz.....	1 75	@ 2	00
White, ₱ doz.....	—	@ 3	50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ bbl.....	2 50	@ 2	75
Jersey, prime, ₱ bbl.....	2 25	@ 2	50
Jersey, inferior, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@ 2	00
L. I., in bulk, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	—
Cabbage, Charleston, ₱ crate.	75	@ 1	25
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	—	@	—
Bermuda, ₱ crate.....	—	@ 1	50
State, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	—
Squash—Marrow, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Va., ₱ bbl....	—	@	—
South Jersey, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	—
Asparagus, doz. bunches.....	1 00	@ 2	00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	—	@ 4	00
Patents.....	4 25	@ 4	60
Wheat, No. 2 Red..	—	@	82
Rye—State.....	60	@	62
Barley—Two-rowed State...	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded White.....	50	@	51½
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	49½
Mixed Western.....	37	@	38
Hay—Good to Choice.....	75	@ 1	00
Straw—Long Rye.....	65	@	75
Lard—City Steam.....	10.25	@	10.50c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed.....	7½	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good....25	00	@50	00
Calves, City dressed.....	8	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	5 00	@ 5	50
Lambs, ₱ lb.....	4½	@	10½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	7 75	@ 8	00
Dressed.....	9	@	10½

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 4.

Lesson Text: "Reverence and Fidelity," Ecclesiastes v., 1-12—Golden Text: Romans xii., 11—Commentary.

"This is the book and mirror of the natural man. The thread of the book is the expression, 'Under the sun,' which is found in it more than twenty-five times. Its conclusion, 'Fear God and keep His commandments,' has in it no redemptive power, but prepares the way for the Redeemer from above the sun, who alone can make all things new" (W. J. Erdman). The life of Ecclesiastes compared with that of the Song of Solomon is like the seventh of Romans compared with the eighth. It is the fruitless effort to do good and be good apart from Him who alone is good. In all the "times" of chapter iii., 1-8, there is no "time to pray."

1. "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God and be more ready to hear than to give the sacrifice of fools, for they consider not that they do evil." Our feet may take us to the house of God, but unless our hearts are right with God we shall be as fools. The life of a Christian is in the New Testament compared to a walk. We are to walk worthy of our vocation, walk in love, walk as children of light, walk circumspectly (Eph. iv., 1; v., 2, 8, 15).

2. "Be not rash with thy mouth and let not thine heart be hasty to utter anything before God, for God is in heaven and thou upon earth. Therefore let thy words be few." Not only do our feet need keeping, but also our mouths. David's resolution was a good one, "I said I will take heed to my ways that I sin not with my tongue" (Ps. xxxix., 1). His prayer is always appropriate, "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips" (Ps. cxli., 3). How can we order our words aright before God? I know of no way so good as being filled with His words. See how in Hos. xiv., 2, He puts the very words in our mouths which He would have us say. And there are prayers throughout the Psalms suitable to every possible occasion.

3. "For a dream cometh through the multitude of business, and a fool's voice is known by multitude of words." There are dreams from above the sun—from God Himself—of which many are recorded in Scripture, but ordinary dreams are from wordly cares. As to a multitude of words, we are told that in such there wanteth not sin (Prov. x., 19), and this may be true even of some prayers we know about which occupy anywhere from 10 to 20 minutes or more. Contrast with such waste of words and time the prayer of our Lord in John xvii., not over five minutes in length.

4. "When thou vowest a vow unto God, defer not to pay it, for He hath no pleasure in fools. Pay that which thou hast vowed." Compare with this verse Num. xxx., 2; Deut. xxiii., 21-23; Ps. lxvi., 13, 14, and be careful how you make promises to God. He is the faithful promiser (I Cor. i., 9; x., 13; I Thess. v., 24; II Thess. iii., 3; Heb. x., 23), and our part is to trust Him, confide in Him, for all His promises are in Christ, yea and amen (II Cor. i., 20).

5. "Better is it that thou shouldest not vow than that thou shouldest vow and not pay," because that would be simply lying, and neither deceit nor lies can dwell in God's sight (Ps. ci., 7). Some people called Christians think it all right to make promises to their fellows which they have neither ability nor intention to meet. We would commend to such the last clause of Rev. xxi., 8, "All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone."

6. "Suffer not thy mouth to cause thy flesh to sin." One member of the body may cause another member or even the whole body to suffer. We know this to be true physically. It is also true spiritually. See I Cor. xii., 12-27. If we believed this, we would be more careful of others' feelings and watch lest we should thoughtlessly cause another to suffer.

7. "For in the multitude of dreams and many words there are also divers vanities, but fear thou God." God said to Abram, "I am the Almighty God; walk before Me and be thou perfect"—margin, upright or sincere—(Gen. xvii., 1.) Jesus says to us, "Lo, I am with you always" (Math. xxviii., 20.) This fact believed is the greatest possible corrective of one's life if we think of Him as the One who so loved us that He gave Himself for us. Then His love will constrain us to love what He loves and to avoid what He dislikes.

8. "He that is higher than the highest regardeth, and there be higher than they." Oppression of the poor and perversion of justice are among the perplexing things of life even to this day. But it is a very old story. David, Asaph and Jeremiah were all disturbed by these things (Ps. xxxvii., 1, 2; lxxiii., 3; Jer. xii., 1), but light is found in the context of each passage, and this verse of our lesson assures us that God does see and care. Our need is faith and patience (Heb. x., 36, 37; Rev. xiii., 10; xiv., 12). The finished story will make all clear.

9. "Moreover, the profit of the earth is for all; the king himself is served by the field." Nothing lives unto itself; all things exist for the good of all; even the king with all his wealth has to depend upon the produce of the field. No one can truly talk of being independent. The God in whose hand our breath is, and whose are all our ways, in whom we live and move and have our being (Dan. v., 23; Acts xvii., 28), will require an account from us for these things.

10. "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver, nor he that loveth abundance with increase. This is also vanity." The king who could make silver to be as plentiful as stone (I Kings x., 27) was qualified to speak upon this subject. A greater than Solomon has advised us that we should lay up treasure in heaven, and by His Spirit has taught us that the love of money is the root of all evil (Math vi., 19-21; I Tim. vi., 10). Nothing under the sun can satisfy the human soul, but it is written, "My people shall be satisfied with My goodness, saith the Lord" (Jer. xxxi., 14).

11. "When goods increase, they are increased that eat them." To possess and enjoy is worth while, but to possess merely for the sake of gazing upon is surely vanity, and yet take out of most lives all that is not truly profitable, and how very little of earth's goods will be left as the portion which gives satisfaction? Nothing under the sun can satisfy the eye nor fill the ear (chapter i., 8), but let us behold our Creator and Redeemer in the person of Jesus Christ, and He will be to us the chiefest among 10,000—yes, altogether lovely (Song v., 10, 16).

12. "The sleep of a laboring man is sweet, whether he eats little or much, but the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep." Riches are uncertain, and profit not in the day of wrath (I Tim. vi., 17; Prov. xi., 4), but there are durable riches which accompany righteousness, even the riches of His grace and glory (Prov. viii., 18; Eph. i., 7, 18), which the poorest laboring man can have without money and without price, and which will cause him to sleep all the more sweetly. —Lesson Helper.

THE military prisoner is forced to be guarded in all he says and does.—Troy Press.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.... .....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.. ..... .50
THREE MONTHS,... ..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Dr. W. J. Campbell, of Mapleton, was visible on our streets on Monday.

John Giffin, of Saltillo, was a visitor to Mount Union during the past week.

J. F. Archy, an employee of the J. C. Blair Co., of Huntingdon, was in town on Friday.

Miss Nannie Gifford, of Shirleysburg, was the guest of her friend, Miss Eby, on Tuesday.

Miss Gertie Spanogle, of Mapleton, was a visitor to Mount Union during the fore part of the week.

C. W. Hiney is on a month's visit to Philadelphia and New York. His mother accompanied him as far as Philadelphia.

Bert Harris and Chas. Bice, two of Mount Union's former residents, circulated among friends in town during the past week.

Rev. D. H. Campbell and T. A. Appleby and wife were among those in attendance at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church at Washington, D. C., during the past week.

Rev. Brill preached a most excellent memorial sermon on Sunday morning. The discourse abounded in interesting and practical truths. The members of the G. A. R. Post attended in a body.

The people of this place were shocked on Wednesday morning to hear that 'Squire Miller, father of express agent Castner Miller had died suddenly while on the ridge west of town, whither he had gone for the purpose of gathering moss for his deceased wife's grave. Mr. Miller was for several years a resident of Mount Union, but had resided in Harrisburg for some time. Deceased was aged about 65 years. Peace to his ashes.

CASSVILLE.

Harry Clarkson, of Philipsburg, is visiting his relatives in this place.

Rev. Bouse Evans and family, of Williamsport, are the guests of Jonathan Evans.

Mrs. Reuben Baker, of Newberg, is quite ill. She is under the medical care of Dr. Wm. Heaton.

Master Clarence Stine is a victim of the mumps. His friends, however, call on him and endeavor to keep up his spirits.

The meeting of the W. C. T. T. on last Wednesday evening was a success in every way, and the members are very much encouraged.

Epworth League meeting on Sunday evening was in charge of Mrs. Hight and was one of the best meetings we ever attended. More than twenty persons took part in the exercises.

The G. A. R. members are busy with their preparations for the 30th. Rev. Stine will make an address at Bowman's chapel in the morning and Rev. Woodward at Calvin in the afternoon.

The members of the W. F. M. S. will hold a public meeting at Eagle Foundry on Sunday, June 4th, at 3 P. M. Excellent music is always given at this church and with recitations and addresses will make an interesting program. All are cordially invited.

BEAVERTOWN.

The farmers are nearly all done with their corn planting.

Willie McNeal spent a week at home. He returned to his work in Tyrone last Monday.

Elbie Curfman met with a mishap while peeling bark on Rocky Ridge, having received a wound in the ankle from the edge of the axe.

The Christian Endeavor at Beavertown is still in progress and full of interest. Last Sunday night there was a temperance meeting; this was a meeting of special interest.

Some vile wretches, not by any means friends of Newton McClain, made their way into his orchard and peeled the trunks of two trees. In connection with this they carried away his plow and hid it. It was no miss when they built a R[illegible] in Huntingdon county.

A Letter From Illinois.

PETERSBURG, ILL., MAY 14, 1893.

EDITOR ITEM,—Several weeks having passed since my last letter, I will attempt to give you a few notes from this historic old town, and other notations through this state.

Petersburg is beautifully located on the banks of the Sangamon river, 20 miles west of Springfield, the residence, part extending back on the high ridge and bluffs west of the river overlooking its serpentine course for miles, as well as the beautiful country beyond.

The town was surveyed and laid out by the lamented Lincoln during the thirties. Old Salem, two miles further up the river, was, at that time, the trading point, and at which place Lincoln had his first experience in the mercantile line, and interest in the flat boat on the river, of which so much has been said about the novel way of letting the water out by boring a hole in the bottom. Strange as it may seem, however, the old mill dam upon which he ran the boat to do this novel task, now forms a part of the shore, the river having cut a new channel east of the original one, so that this historical place is still seen by the visitor, while the old mill has been gone for a number of years.

Just above this scene on top of the ridge remains the old foundation of the store house in which he did business for a short time; out of this old cellar, properly speaking, is to be seen growing a very strange freak of nature, namely, a sycamore tree and an elm united firmly and perfectly together at the base, but dividing about three feet from the ground and each tree perfect in its self. Some very pretty word painting has been brought out by this strange coincidence, as emblamatic of the union of the North and South, of which the lamented martyr so much desired but was not permitted to see.

This afternoon, through the courtesy of Mr. Samuel Montgomery, of this place, I was shown the grave of Miss Ann Rutlege, whose remains are at rest in the beautiful cemetery just back of this scene. She would, in all probability, have been Mrs. Lincoln, had not the grim reaper claimed her first. There are some very old people still living here, who tell some touching incidents in connection with this sad bit of history.

My letter is growing too long, so I will only add a few words. We are now having a very delightful spring, although it is backward so far as vegetation goes, owing to the very cold April.

The writer attended the opening of the Columbian Exposition, the greatest and grandest the world has ever seen, but as space will not permit attempt at description, I will say for the benefit of your many readers, that they need not hesitate to visit it for fear of extortionate hotel rates and overcharges in other directions, as in the opinion of conservative people, there will never be a day when there will not be thousands of vacant rooms to be had at an average of $1.00 to $1.50 per day for each person, and even less, as there are hundreds of private homes offering them elegantly furnished at these rates. Of course hotel rates will run all the way from $2.00 to $10.00, in proportion to the amount of style the visitor may wish to indulge in.

T. M. W.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of May 27.

Population, 349.

Last consecutive number, 1151.

Three inmates occupy cots in the hospital.

A new clock has been placed in the laundry department.

Bricklaying on the new cell house is progressing rapidly.

Crawford county sent us two inmates on Wednesday.

The monthly school examinations closed on Thursday last.

Three inmates were received from Erie county on Wednesday.

Officer Hoffman and men are painting the electric light poles.

The machinists repaired one of the dynamo engines since our last issue.

Nos. 606, 742, 701, 302, 590 and 771 received their final discharges this week.

Our population was increased by an inmate from Bradford county on Tuesday.

Officer Harris is making a large case for the store room adjoining the front office.

The carpenters are making a new fence in the vicinity of the kitchen and laundry.

Nos. 811, 864 and 895 were returned to the Reformatory this week for violation of parole.

One hundred and ninety-three dozen shirts were shipped from the Reformatory this week.

The tailoring department received three hundred and eight yards of cloth on Thursday.

A large quantity of lime was received from McConnellstown this week for use in the construction of the new cell house.

J. B. Beatty, cell house keeper in ward C, resigned on Saturday last to accept a position in the Reed and Rattan factory at Huntingdon, Pa.

Several contractors from different parts of the State were at the Reformatory yesterday obtaining information relative to the iron work of the additional cell house.

A large force of boys under the command of officer Walton, are making a cinder walk at the south side of the Reformatory. The work is being done in a substantial manner, and is worthy of commendation.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

A Touch of Human Nature.

"If you will take the trouble to notice," said a passenger trainman a few days ago, "you will observe that nine-tenths of the passengers upon entering a coach will take seats by themselves and sit as far in it as possible, clear up the window, while in church they drop in the end of the seat to the aisle and there they sit. Any person wishing to occupy the same seat is compelled to half climb over them to get by. But I suppose they do this so as to get out as quickly as possible after services."

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of J. E McConahy, dec'd.)

Letters testamentary on the estate of J. E. McConahy, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. E. McCONAHY,
J. C. McCONAHY,
Executors.

H. H. WAITE, Attorney.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 25, '93.

NOTICE.—I have this day withdrawn my name from the firm of Hudson & Kimmel in all its business relations and will not be responsible for any business transacted from this day on. All persons having unsettled accounts will please come to me and settle the same within ten days.

S. W. KIMMEL.

Saltillo, Pa., April 20, 1893-6t.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased two horses, wagon and harness and have placed same in the hands of Andrew Cresswell. All persons are hereby notified that this is my property and are cautioned against interfering with same in any manner.

W. H. SPANGLER.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 25, 1893.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between T. M. Logan and W. H. Mounts has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm will please call and settle. The books will be in the hands of W. H. Mounts, who will continue the business.

W. H. MOUNTS.
T. M. LOGAN.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 25, '93-6t.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased from James Pincher the following property, to wit: one black mare and colt, one bay mare, one cow, one hog, one two-horse wagon, one three-spring wagon, one Wood mower, one spring-tooth harrow, two furrow plows, one cultivator, four sets front gears, two sets buggy harness, one buggy, one sleigh, one metal-soled sled, two sets fly nets, one cook stove, one coal stove, and having left the same in his care and use, all persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with the same.

J. C. SHAFFER.

Cass Twp., April 24, 1893-6t.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our HOME-GROWN NURSERY STOCK. NEW PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM. Salary and expenses paid. **W & T. SMITH CO, The Geneva Nursery, Geneva. N. Y.** Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established, and Best Known Nurseries in the United States.

AGENTS WANTED for the only Authorized

Biography of JAS. G. BLAINE,

By GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Blaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY YEARS of CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS." One prospectus for these 3 BEST SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan of Me., took 100 orders from first 98 calls; agent's profit, $175.50. Mrs. Ballard of O., took 15 orders. 13 Scal Russia, in 1 day; profit $26.25. E. N. Rice of Mass., took 27 orders 2 days; profit $47.25. J. Partridge, of Me., took 43 orders from 36 calls; profit $75.25. E. A. Palmer of N. Dak., took 53 orders in 3 days; profit $98.25. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY given. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY write immediately for terms to

The Henry Bill Pub. Co., Norwich, Conn.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

Grafton, Pa., May 24, 1893.

D. S. DRAKE,

—DEALER IN—

BICYCLES, CYCLING GOODS,

Electrical Supplies and Work.

New Wheels Kept in Stock.

Special Prices Quoted fo Cash.

Old Wheels Taken in Exchange. Repairing Done & Parts Furnished.

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HUNTINGDON, - PA.

How many persons know that Ripans Tabules, now so largely advertised and used, are simply the favorite prescription of their family doctor prepared in a scientific manner and a form convenient for handling, conveyance, preservation and use? In the great hospitals of the metropolitan cities, where the wealthy find better care than in their own luxurious homes, the ingredients of Ripans Tabules are administered to thousands of rich and poor alike with beneficial effect. They are the main dependence of the most eminent physicians in cases of derangement of the digestive organs, such as dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and other ills connected with the stomach, liver and bowels. For some years one of the principal hospitals in New York City has used a formula, differing slightly from the common one, that has been found of unusual efficacy. Through the commendations of physicians its mission of healing has been so widely and rapidly extending that it finally seemed desirable to prepare the prescription in a convenient form, so as to make it available to the whole public at a moderate price, and to announce the fact through the recognized medium for securing publicity—advertisements in the columns of the newspapers of the land. This has been done, and now the time is not far distant when every family of intelligence will be as certain to possess a supply of Ripans Tabules as a clock or a cooking stove. They are already to be found on sale almost everywhere, and any druggist or dealer will supply them. A box, containing six vials, is sold for 75 cents, and a gross package, containing four boxes, for $2. They will be sent by mail, post paid, to any address, on receipt of price, by the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

SPRING! SPRING!

Is here, and so are our goods for the Spring trade, and it gives us pleasure to announce to our many customers that our stock is larger and better than ever, and bought at such prices that in many cases we can save you FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

For House-Furnishings

we call your attention to our nice laces, curtains—poles for 18c complete. Roller blinds 19c, stair oil cloth 7c a yard, table oil cloth, first quality, 19c a yard; shelf oil cloth 6c a yard; decorated chamber sets, complete, for only $4.35. Ladies' embroidered gauze silk ties at 75c, worth $1.50.

Spring Coats and Capes, Hats

and Millinery, at prices that will astonish the closest buyer. Ladies' gauze and muslin Underwear a specialty. Vest 8c, extra value to 50c. Lisle thread vest only 29c. The best job lot of hosiery that we have ever had is here in black and tan to match the tan and russet Oxford Ties.

Spring Dress Goods.

Our line of Spring Dress Goods at 6½c to 50c a yard is beautiful. Henriettas from 13c to 90c a yard. Ladies' Shirt Waists and Belts will be the go. We have them at panic prices. Children's Wraps and Lace Caps from 15c to $1. We can save you large money on these goods. We never had as fine a line of alll grades of

Shoes and Slippers

as now. Oxford Ties in four different colors. Men's Outing Shirts from 28c up; Men's splendid suits for $5; Boys' knee pants suits srom $1.20 to all-wool Cheviots for $3.40. Full line of Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes. Latest seyles in

Hats, Neckwear, Etc.

We take pleasure in showing our goods. Come and see our goods and prices whether you buy or not.

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

Opposite Opera House, HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

TIN SHOP.

Having gone into the Tinning business I am prepared to do

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in town and country promptly and at reasonoble prices.

All Kinds of Repair Work

in my line will receive prompt attention.

I will keep in stock a general line of Tinware and will fill orders for

STOVES and RANGES

-AND ALL KINDS OF-

STOVE REPAIRS.

H. R. SCOTT,

MAPLETON DEPOT, - PA.

The Popular

RESTAURANT & BAKERY.

I HAVE just opened a first-class Restaurant and Bakery in the Haniger property (which I have remodeled and refitted) on Penn Street, next door to Geo. F. Gage's residence. Two parlors for the accommodation and convenience of lady customers will be a feature of my new apartments. Oysters, Ice Cream—everything seasonable—Suppers, Lunches, etc., will be served in the best style known to the art cuisine. I will constantly keep on hand

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, Etc.

Fancy Cakes baked to Order for wedding parties, etc. Stores supplied on short notice. The restaurant at my old stand on Railroad street, near the union depot, will be conducted in connection with the one on Penn Street. My parlors on Penn St. will be open until 12 o'clock at night. Call and see me.

G. W. FISHE

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 31 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—"Little brown jugs" at Mrs. Evans.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—The bass season opens on Thursday.

—Aprons and sun-bonnets at Mrs. Evans.

—A full line of laces, very cheap, at Mrs. Evans'

—Children's clothing made to order at Mrs. Evans'.

—Sewing machine needles, and best sewing machine oil at Mrs. Evans.

—D. S. Drake, of Huntingdon, was a visitor to Mapleton one day last week.

—Pennsylvania has the prettiest state building on the World's Fair grounds.

—U. G. Pheasant, of Altoona, visited among friends in this vicinity last week.

—Jno. M. Drake, of Saltillo, was a business caller at this office on Friday.

—Rev. F. W. Curry will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. W. A. Parker, of Kipple, is visiting parents and friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. H. W. McDonald spent a portion of last week among friends in Altoona.

—Mrs. E. E. Palmer visited parents and friends in the vicinity of Mount Union yesterday.

—G. A. Wise and daughter, of Altoona, spent a couple of days during the past week in Mapleton.

—J. D. Wood, Mrs. I. N. Swope and son, Jesse, and Miss Viola Godard spent Memorial day at Alexandria.

—Howard F. Butz, editor of the Huntingdon *Globe*, spent a few hours in Mapleton on Sunday evening.

—"A stitch in time" often saves consumption. Downs' Elixir used in time saves life. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Master Howard Himes accompanied his aunt, Mrs. H. L. Robley, to Altoona, where he will spend the summer.

—Some much-needed and substantial improvement is being made on Main street by a coat of limestone being placed on it.

—Geo. W. Taylor, and Calvin Baker, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, were visitors at the residence of S. S. Taylor a couple days of last week.

—*Home News* is the name of a new paper at Alexandria, edited by John B. Kean, which succeeds the *Church News*. We wish the concern success.

—For Sale—A cow of the famous Robley stock with second calf at her side. A. W. WRIGHT,
Colfax, Pa.

—The eleventh annual meeting of the Juniata Valley Editorial Association will be held in the *Tribune* office, Altoona, next Saturday, June 3d, 1893, at 2 o'clock P. M.

—Governor Pattison has approved a bill authorizing County Commissioners to procure, bind and preserve weekly newspapers published in their respective counties.

—Costiveness is the primary cause of much disease, Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will permanently cure costiveness. Every bottle warranted. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The P. R. R. stone masons are building a dam across Scrub run near the residence of R. C. Fields, the object of which is to retain sufficient water for engine purposes at this station.

—Gov. Pattison on Thursday vetoed Senator Woods' bill to reimburse certain counties for one-half the net costs of re-erecting and re-constructing county bridges swept away by the floods of 1889.

—John Shoop, J. Q. Dell, Jonathan Dell and Geo. M. Spanogle were among the people from this vicinity who attended the German Baptist Love Feast in Germany Valley last Saturday and Sunday.

—B. F. White will offer at public sale at his residence in Mill Creek on Saturday, June 3d, a lot of household goods, consisting of stoves, chairs, tables, carpet, glassware, tinware, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

—In Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is combined the curative properties of the different oils, with the healing qualities of Arnica. Food for man and animal. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Sheridan Craig, wife and children, of Huntingdon, spent several days of the past week with Mrs. Craig's parents in Mapleton.

—The executive committee of this State has decided to keep the Pennsylvania building at Chicago closed on Sunday during the Fair.

—Geo. W. McClain, candidate for associate judge from Tod township, interviewed the Republicans of Mapleton during the past week.

—Charles Salyards, who was tried at Carlisle last week for the murder of police officer Martin, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

—George M. Spanogle, although not a carpenter nor a ship builder, has constructed for his personal use a first-class row boat and a few days ago launched it upon the placid waters of the Juniata.

—J. M. Bowman and wife, of Pittsburg, spent a few hours among relatives in Mapleton on Memorial day. They were on their way home from attending the funeral of an aunt at Lancaster.

—Huntingdon County Pomona No. 6, Patrons of Husbandry, will hold their next annual picnic at Saltillo on the 8th of June next. The East Broad Top Railroad will sell excnrsion tickets from all stations to Saltillo on that day.

—Buckskin Bill's wild west show which was in Bellwood on Tuesday a week, met with hard luck in that town, the tent being leveled to the ground both in the afternoon and evening by a heavy wind storm just as the performance was to commence.

—Thomas Cantrell, an old soldier, lately discharged from the Northern home for disabled volunteers, Wisconsin, was struck and instantly killed by Atlantic express, at Newport one day last week. He was a native of Ireland and was 50 years of age.

—I have for sale harpoon hay forks, steel furrow plows, corn planters and an Acme pulverizing harrow. These implements are in charge of G. D. Wood who will give further information concerning them. They are new and will be sold remarkably low. D. M. Evans.

—L. M. Speer has been exercising his inventive genius in putting in running order his bicycle which was in his residence at the time it was destroyed by fire. Although the running gears were badly warped and bent he has drawn everything to its place and will build a No. 1 wheel from the ruins.

—Bertie, an infant daughter of Michael and Jennie Nelson, of this place, died on Thursday morning last at 6.30 o'clock from affection of the brain, aged 2 months and 12 days. The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery on Friday afternoon, Rev. F. W. Curry conducting the services.

—If you contemplate buying a bicycle, give me a call and I will give you prices that will surprise you. Do not go away from home to buy a wheel when you can get it cheaper here. I will also sell my own wheel, which I now have in use, at a very reasonable price.
E. GUY REX.

—The house occupied by Henry Young, adjoining the store of T. H. Adams on Water street, Mount Union, will be sold for $300. This property rents for $54 per year. There is a shop that is now occupied as a shoemaker shop attached to the house. The lot is in a good state of cultivation; there are several bearing fruit trees on it. Apply to T. A. Appleby, Mount Union, Pa.

—To the ladies of Mapleton and vicinity: I have made arrangements to keep on hand a large assortment of samples of the best dress goods which I can sell to you as cheap as you can buy them in any city. These samples are from Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg and are of melanges, whipcord, lansdown, broadcloth, etc. Mrs. M. E. Evans.

—Contracts for the building of three bridges were awarded by the county commissioners a few days ago. The superstructure for a covered wooden bridge in Penn township, 282 feet long was awarded to Fritchey Bros. of Huntingdon, for $3,332. The Weaver bridge in Hopewell township, an iron structure, 244 feet long, was let to the Snultz Bridge Co., of Pittsburg, for $3,429, and the contract for an 82-foot covered wooden bridge in Springfield township was given to E. O. Rodgers.

—Last Saturday night W. J. Nupper, William Himes and Jere Brumbaugh, while under the influence of liquor, went to the residence of John A. Patterson in Union township. Mr. Patterson was temporarily absent and they assaulted Mrs. Patterson. Her screams attracted her husband and some neighbors and when they appeared the young men departed.

—Walter L. Main's circus train was wrecked yesterday morning at 5.30 o'clock on the Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, a few miles distant from Tyrone, demolishing fourteen of the seventeen cars, killing outright five persons and injuring eleven others. Many animals were killed and terror reigned supreme in the neighborhood of the disaster.

Memorial Day in Mapleton.

Yesterday was in every sense of the term a holiday in Mapleton. The weather was delightful, being cloudy and cool. Promptly at nine o'clock the procession was forming and by 9.30 was moving up Main street to the cemetery in the following order:

Mapleton Cornet Band.
United Brethren Sunday School.
Presbyterian Sunday School.
Sherman Union Sunday School.
M. E. Sunday School.
Aldema Lodge, No. 189, D. of R.
Firing Squad.
Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R.
W. C., No. 59, P. O. S. of A.

The procession was as large as in former years. When the cemetery was reached the usual services were held under the auspices of the Post, the Camp rendering assistance. Addresses were made by Rev. F. W. Curry and Rev. D. H. Campbell, their remarks being appropriate and listened to with marked attention.

AT MILL CREEK.

The band, Post and a number of others went to Mill Creek on way passenger and the Sunday schools and citizens joined in heartily, and after parading the principal streets proceeded to the cemetery where the impressive G. A. R. memorial service was rendered, after which Rev. Curry delivered an address. Comrades John A. Toomey and M. L. Rex also made some appropriate remarks.

Free Text Books.

Following is the bill to provide for free text books throughout the state, which has received the Governor's signature and is, therefore, a law:

"That school directors or controllers shall purchase text books and other necessary supplies for use in the public schools of their respective districts as such new text books and supplies are required in addition to those at present in use in the hands of the pupils or owned by the school districts, out of the school fund of the district, and when so procured the necessary books and school supplies shall be furnished free of cost for use in the schools of said district, subject to the orders of the directors or controllers thereof, whose duty it shall be to provide for the return of and for the safe keeping and care of the books which shall be returned at the close of the annual school term in each year, or as the board may direct.

Lightning's Queer Antics.

During the heavy thunder storm on Saturday evening last, lightning played a queer freak on the Gessinger farm in Juniata township, above McConnellstown, now occupied by Jos. Vanorman. Mr. V. was plowing, and seeing the coming storm was going to the barn when lightning struck that structure, knocking out the gable end and badly shattering the whole building. A valuable 5-year-old grey mare was standing in the corner stall, and received a terrific shock, the bolt, or a portion of it, striking her on the back, running down all four legs, singing off the hair in each case, and rendering the animal unconscious. Three other horses near by were also badly demoralized by the shock but all are in a fair way to recover, the only dreg left as a result in two of them being that of deafness, which it is thought will leave them in a few months.—*News*.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Large size 50c. and $1.00 Trial bottles free at B O'Connor & Sons.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Chief-of-Police John D. McDonald Shot by His Brother Henry.

The Wound Probably Not Fatal.

This communnity was thrown into considerable excitement last Saturday night by three pistol shots. Investigation revealed the fact that Henry W. McDonald had shot his brother, John D. McDonald, chief-of-police of this borough. The story as told by an eye witness is as follows: A young man named Taylor who lives with Abram K. Miller in Union township, was in town. Jere Brumbaugh and Henry W. McDonald, both of whom were under the influence of liquor, commenced picking trouble with the boy. Brumbaugh struck Taylor and the latter knocked Brumbaugh down. Henry McDonald took up the quarrel and struck at the boy. A. L. McHugh stepped between them and at this juncture chief-of-police John D. McDonald put in an appearance. He arrested his brother Henry and took him to the lock-up. Upon reaching the lock-up the chief told Henry he didn't want to lock him up, to go home and behave himself. Henry promised to do so if released. The chief then started for the scene of the trouble in front of A. L. McHugh's shop to send Brumbaugh home. When he reached the place Brumbaugh ran down to the bridge crossing Scrub run and crawled under it. The chief-of-police went down into the run after him. Just then his brother Henry returned. Instead of going home as he promised when released at the lock-up, he went to John G. Gillam's residence and asked the latter to lend him his revolver as he wanted to shoot some rats that were in his cellar. Mr. Gillam loaned him the revolver and Henry went out. On the way to the bridge he stopped long enough to light a cigar in front of Miss Kate Cowher's Millinery store. The revolver was seen in his hand at the time.

Upon reaching the bridge, the chief-of-police was standing at the southeast corner of the bridge and Henry drew the revolver and fired. The ball missed aim and the chief started for his brother. A second and third shots were fired. The second took effect striking the chief-of-police on the left side near the tenth rib. Drs. Spangler, Simpson and Campbell attempted to trace the ball but failed to find it, and it has not yet been located.

The chief-of-police was carried to his home and it was feared the wound would prove fatal. However, this (Wednesday) morning his condition is much improved. He was able to eat and retain his breakfast and there are no indications that any vital parts are seriously injured. After the shooting Henry took the revolver and started for home. He thrust the revolver in the stove where it was found. Three chambers had been discharged. It is a 32-calibre, powder charge, and shoots with great force. The weapon is now in the hands of District Attorney Charles G. Brown.

Henry was arrested and placed in the lock-up. Sunday morning District Attorney Brown, Sheriff Oaks and Officer Westbrook came to town and remained until way passenger, at which time Constable James Montgomery conveyed his prisoner to the county jail.

This affair is not only disgraceful but is unfortunate. All the families in any way connected with it are respectable and feel the blow keenly. All have the sympathy of the community. Chief-of-Police John D. McDonald has been an exceptionally good officer and was directly in line of duty. He was sober and industrious and had the confidence of the borough officials.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassle, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fe away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottes of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his eg of eight years' standing. Used three bottes of Eectric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Spenker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his teg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Spring and Summer Goods

Are Now In.

Everybody Invited To Come and See Them.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

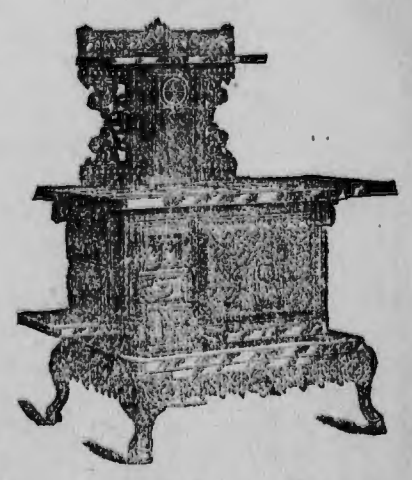
Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot Pa

HOW TO SEE THE FAIR.

USEFUL HINTS TO ECONOMIZE TIME AND TROUBLE.

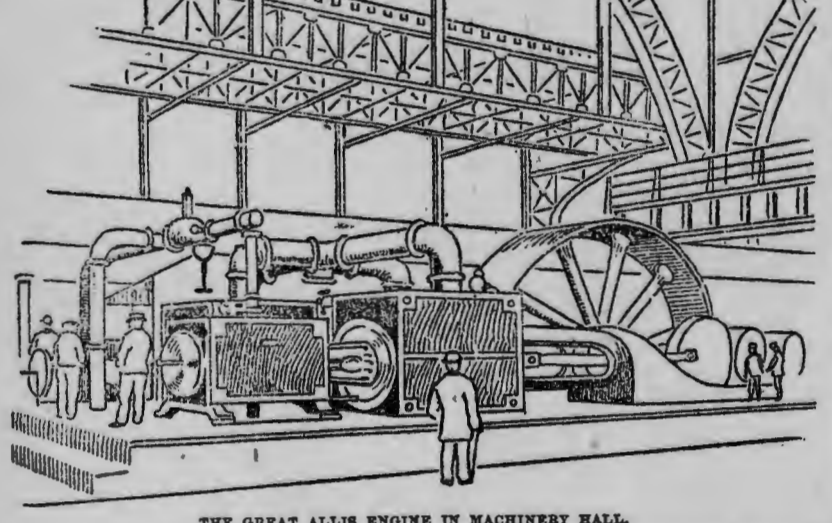
Exhibits That Are Ready and Those That Are Not—A Trip Through the Grounds and the Buildings—A Glance at the Various Buildings and Objects of Interest.

After all complaints have been made and praises sung about the World's Fair, it is probable that the question will be asked by by the average American: "How shall I see it?" What things are good to spend a long time over, what should be merely glanced at, and what should be skipped entirely. In the first place, says the New York Post's Chicago correspondent, the general advice may be given to keep away from the Midway Plaisance until the end of your stay, on the same principle that more solid food should precede dessert. Once within that fascinating sideshow, and there is a possibility of a visitor not going anywhere else.

The first thing necessary for a visitor to do is to get the general effect of the architecture and the grounds. This is best accomplished taking the Intramural Railway, an elevated road which runs inside the fence of the Park and takes in the complete circuit of the Fair grounds. The fare is only ten cents, and the cars are comfortable and thus far have not been crowded. But the Intramural does not afford one a satisfactory look at the lagoons and the basins, and to accomplish this it is advisable that the fifty cents necessary for a trip in an electric launch or in one of the gondolas be expended. The more picturesque craft is, of course, the gondola, but it does not move quickly and its route is shorter than the route of the launches.

COLONEL GEORGE R. DAVIS.
Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The visitor having thus taken in the general effect of the World's Fair, has seen what will probably in years to come be regarded as its strongest attraction. He may now turn his attention to the individual groups of buildings and the exhibits. If he is a New Yorker, he will of course go to the New York State buildings and register there, and take a look at the one building in the grounds which he feels he has a right to call peculiarly his own. Back of New York's building and surrounding it may be seen the buildings of the other States, some of them peculiarly appropriate and representative, and others designed apparently to illustrate precisely what is not the prevailing style of architecture of the State whose name the building bears. There is not in all Montana a structure with the most distant resemblance to the Montana State building; Vermont, steadiest of all New England States, has run riot in Chicago with a little Pompeiian palace; and other similar instances might be named. But taken all in all, the State buildings are good and are well worth inspection. The visitor, beginning at the South Park gate, may pass among all these structures in about half an hour, find-



THE GREAT ALLIS ENGINE IN MACHINERY HALL.

ing himself finally in Iowa's pavilion on the lake. If he will then turn to the right, he can walk by the lake and see the French, German, Spanish, and several other foreign buildings. Continuing he will pass the Government Building, the Manufactures, the basin which marks the spot known as the Court of Honor, where he has a fine view on the one side of the gold dome of the Administration Building and on the other of the Casino and Music Hall, with the beautiful peristyle running between them.

Going on and crossing the bridge, the Convent of Rabida is reached, and a little beyond that is the Shoe and Leather Building, beyond which is the Forestry Building and the mountain of the cliff-dwellers. This route by the lake is not covered by either the Intramural Railway or the launches, and is only to be taken by the pedestrian or the individual who is willing to have himself wheeled in a chair and is willing to pay for the luxury. A man who has taken the Intramural Railway, the trip of the launches, and the walk by the lake from the State Buildings to the Shoe and Leather Building, has seen the general effect of the exhibition so far as it is possible to do so in three trips. He may now turn his attention to the exhibits. If he reaches the grounds by way of the elevated railroad or the Illinois Central he will find the Transportation Building the nearest large one when he enters, and may look at it first. Outside it is exceedingly ornamental. Whereas the general tone of the other buildings is subdued and they are nearly all of plain cream color, the Transportation Building is profuse in color, being of red, with white and blue stencillings, the white figures of angels of life-size. The entrance is a study, being composed of arch upon arch of fretted metal work. Large flagstaffs succeed one another at frequent intervals around the whole structure. The exhibits under its roof are so excellent and interesting that the visitor cannot but wish there were more of them. Particularly interesting, especially to any one who has never been abroad, are the English locomotives and railway carriages. These are the finest used, and the first, second, and third class sections are thrown open so as to admit of the minutest inspection. In this section, also, are a complete set of the locomotives used from the beginning, which illustrate the evolution from the days of the discovery of the possibility of the steam railroad. Passing through this fascinating section, the visitor comes upon carriages of every kind and variety, from the feather weight sulky with pneumatic tires to the heavy four-horse tallyho coach, and from the lightest delivery wagon to the heaviest truck. The Transportation Building may be said to be one in which the progress made is sufficient to warrant a visitor spending a good deal of his time there.

Having seen this building, you may come out by the main entrance, and turning to the right proceed about a rod, and then turn to the left and keep by the edge of the lagoon until you reach the bridge immediately in front of the Electricity Building, when you may cross over to Wooded Island and take a look at the Boone and Crockett Club's cabin. It is a modest enough log hut, with an old canvas-covered wagon in front of it, and the doorway is ornamented with old horns. Inside there are bear and deer skins, some old harness and working utensils. The design is simple enough, being the illustration of the frontier hunter's cabin, and is well carried out. Having inspected this bit of the far west, you will do well to cross back by the way you came, as the other attraction of the island, the Japanese village, is not yet sufficiently complete to warrant a visitor in spending much time over it, when there are so many other more completed displays.

The Mining Building which you find yourself in front of is hardly worth the expenditure of much time at present. A few of the exhibits are partly in place, but others are in a state of chaos.

The Electricity Building, which is alongside of the Mining Building, may also be passed by. The outside is the best part of it. Inside there is now little to interest one, unless he desires to make a study of the process of installation.

Next to the Electricity Building is that of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and into that you may safely turn with the intention of remaining for an hour or a week. Ten days ago it was hardly an exaggeration to say that there were not twenty complete exhibits in place in this building, but now one-half of them are in place and the others begin to show signs of what they will soon be. Hour after hour you may walk through rows of exhibits, ranging from pyramids of tin pans to parlors of the rarest bronzes and china. Going up stairs among the liberal arts there is the same attraction. Where you will linger depends upon your taste, but if you have a taste for anything artistic you will be able to gratify it here.

Coming out at the north end of the Manufactures Building you are immediately in front of the Government Building, and if you enter it by the entrance immediately in front of you, you will find yourself in the middle of

THE TURKISH VILLAGE, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

the display of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum. This is being perfected day by day, but to all appearances is almost perfect now. The truth is that the Government Building is by far the most complete in its exhibits in the grounds. Passing through the Smithsonian exhibit you come into the rotunda, with the large California tree in the centre, an exhibit that excites a great deal of curiosity from visitors, but which really illustrates nothing in particular. To the right is the steel case containing the fac simile of the Declaration of Independence, the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and the treaty of friendship and alliance with France, and photographic copies of the Declaration and Constitution. Surmounting the case is a portrait of Jefferson, and this is surrounded by prints of the signers. The next arch contains Washington relics, prints of the framers of the Constitution and portraits, and around the corner in the east entrance is the rest of the exhibit of the State Department. If you are a student of American history, it is interesting, and it contains the most valuable collection of autographs and State papers in the grounds. Opposite this is the small exhibit of the Department of Justice.

THE GERMAN VILLAGE, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Before proceeding further toward the north entrance of the Government Building, you will do well to turn to your right at the end of the State Department exhibit and go into the War Department section, where you will see cannon and guns and uniforms and weapons of offence and defence innumerable. There is a group illustrating the Greely expedition, which is particularly life-like and interesting. Passing across the Smithsonian exhibit you find yourself among the displays of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments, from which you pass into those of the Geological Survey, Patent Office and other bureaus of the Interior Department. Next to these is the interesting exhibit of the Fish Commission, and then that of the Agricultural Department. Coming out at the entrance nearest you, you will be within a few steps of the building devoted to fish and fisheries, and this, also, is well worth going through, for it is in a state of progress which very nearly approaches completion.

When you leave the Fisheries Building, you must again pass among some of the foreign buildings, but they are hardly worth while entering at present, nearly all of them being far behindhand in their displays. You may turn to your left after proceeding for a

STREET IN VIENNA, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

short distance, and enter the Building of Fine Arts. No other structure approaches this one. It is the best built, being fireproof; it is well lighted, and it is a triumph of art outside and inside. Not all the pictures are hung, but there are enough on the walls to keep you busy for an indefinite length of time. Shut up the whole of the rest of the Fair, and this building with its contents is worth a journey to Chicago and a week of bad lodgings and board.

The visitor who has followed the itinerary laid down here has not yet been in the Woman's Building, but he may reach it by passing to the left after leaving the Art Building, which will give him an opportunity to see the large California and Illinois State buildings, which he did not get a view of when he took the ride on the Intramural Railway. He need not pause to enter them, as they are not yet sufficiently complete, but opposite the California Building he can enter the Woman's Building, which, if not thoroughly finished yet, is still sufficiently finished to warrant as long an inspection as you are able to give it.

From the south side of the Woman's Building you may pass in Horticultural Hall, which also warrants a visit, and from there pass by Choral Hall, which is not fully completed. You are now back at the Transportation Building whence you started out, and have seen the chief things, with the exception of one or two. Turn then to your right and pass in front of the Administration Building, then by Machinery Hall, and cross the bridge to La Rabida, which is worth seeing and is wholly finished. Come back by the Forestry Building, and go out by the gate which let you in. You need not look into any of the buildings except La Rabida, as they contain few completed exhibits.

The roughly sketched route laid down here applies to a flying visit made at the present stage of the Fair. Later in the season it may be added to, but its general plan will doubtless hold good at all times.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

QUEEN VICTORIA employs four doctors.

EX-SPEAKER GALUSHA A. GROW is a wealthy coal miner on the Ohio River.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT is an enthusiastic amateur gardener.

THE Czar of Russia is very fond of tapestry, and has all his own rooms hung with it.

BANKER ROSENBERG'S will bequeathed over $500,000 to Galveston (Texas) charities.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND never wears gloves, no matter how cold the weather may be.

EMILIO CASTELAR, the Spanish statesman, announces that he has definitely retired from public life.

MISS ROSE CLEVELAND, sister of the President, has returned to this country after two years spent in traveling in foreign lands.

THE present Sultan of Morocco is descended from an Irish girl who became a member of the then royal harem more than a hundred years ago.

GEORGE LIZOTTE and Mrs. Lizotte, the latter a niece of Justice Harlan, have been on a wedding tour ever since their marriage in June, 1891. Thus far they have traveled 57,000 miles.

WHEN the wife and daughters of the Chinese Minister to England were presented to Queen Victoria they were allowed to remain seated after their presentation, as their small feet unfitted them for long standing.

EULALIA IN GOTHAM.

Cordially Welcomed by the Citizens of New York.

Spain's royal daughter, the Princess Eulalia, passed from the tender care of Uncle Sam to become the honored guest, for a week, of Father Knickerbocker. New York accorded the Spanish Princess, the Infanta Eulalie, upon her arrival from Washington, a greeting which was at once dignified, sincere and most hearty. The greatest city of the greatest Republic received royalty with open arms. She was escorted to the station in Washington by the United States cavalry, and to her hotel in New York by Troop A.

The royal party reached Jersey City after a railroad journey of five hours. There were at the station to meet them a committee of the citizens of New York, a committee of the Spanish residents of New York, the principal officers of warships now in those waters and the Spanish Consul. There were also present a large gathering of citizens who had come together to see the distinguished lady and to give her a hearty welcome.

They cheered her lustily. Their welcome was as noisy as it was sincere.

The royal party came from Washington under escort of Commander Davis, of the navy, and General James M. Varnum, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the New York Committee of One Hundred, appointed to welcome and to entertain the Princess.

The party itself consisted of the Princess Eulalia, Prince Antonio of Bourbon-Orleans, her husband; the Marquessa de Arco Hermosa, the Duke of Tamames, the Princess's Chamberlain; Comptroller of her household, Ricardo Bustamente, her Secretary; Doctor Clairac, and Luis Vargas, the historian of the party.

The party was put aboard a steamboat at the railroad pier—a steamboat gay with the colors of Spain and with the fluttering bunting of all lands and times, and fragrant with flowers banked high and strewn profusely everywhere.

The appearance of the steamboat in the river was the signal for a noisy welcome from all sorts of craft.

It was a pretty idea of this committee to take the Princess up the river where the war ships lay that she might receive a greeting of cannon before she stepped foot on Manhattan Island.

There the big guns of the Philadelphia and the Newark spoke their greetings in thunderous tones. The ensign of Spain was flung aloft on the white American cruisers in further compliment of the distinguished guest. And then the other warships spoke. The ships of Spain greeted their royalty with flame and thunder, and the ships of the great republic of South America joined their voices, too, in her praise. It was a pretty and a stirring scene.

The parade on shore in honor of the royal visitor was one which did credit to the good taste as well as to the hospitality of New Yorkers. New York sent her proudest body of citizen cavalry to meet the Princess—Troop A of the State militia. With this body and a small force of police the Princess and her suite were conducted to the Hotel Savoy, at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, where apartments had been prepared for her. There was no display of bunting, no music save that of the mounted band.

On her arrival there she was greeted by the Mayor of the city and the President of the Board of Aldermen on the sidewalk and, escorted within, she walked on a carpet of roses and fragrant flowers to the elevator and was taken to the superbly decorated suite on the second floor which had been reserved for her use.

New York's Chief Magistrate, presented to her by one of New York's most eloquent sons, General Horace Porter, tendered to her that which no other woman has ever received—the freedom of New York City.

In the evening the Infanta was serenaded by the Saragossa Band and the Spanish residents of the city, after which she went to the theatre.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SWITZERLAND has 130,000 union men.

OMAHA (Neb.) policemen get $2 a day.

PITTSBURG, Penn., has 800 union salesmen.

WOMEN hotel employes are to be organized.

BRITISH trading vessels employ Chinese firemen.

CHICAGO hod carriers get $3 to $3.25 for eight hours.

SOME Boston street car hands work eighteen hours a day.

THE Ohio State Labor Bureau has secured situations for 38,500 persons.

CHICAGO machinists in a locomotive works refuse to run two machines.

THE Lancashire (England) cotton strike cost $10,000,000 in wages alone.

SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) union men are fined $5 for smoking non-union cigars.

NEW YORK union framers get a minimum wage of forty-five cents an hour.

ST. LOUIS clerks held a parade to celebrate the victory for early closing of stores.

A ST. LOUIS barber makes $15 a week by working at the homes of his customers.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) plasterers want to do their own lathing, and demand forty cents an hour.

CLEVELAND union bootblacks will establish a clubhouse, and the Secretary must furnish a bond for $15.

SOME Boston furniture workers were offered nine hours and nine and a half hours' pay. Others wish to continue the ten hour day.

HELENA (Montana) printers will establish a paper. The union's Secretary will receive $150 a year and other officers will serve without pay.

THREE WERE DROWNED.

Melancholy End of a Boating Trip of Seven Young Boys.

Three boys were drowned in the East River off the Cob Dock of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. There were seven boys whose ages ranged from ten to fourteen years, in a small rowboat, which was capsized by the swell of a passing vessel, and all were thrown into the water. Four were picked up by the crew of a tug, but the others sank before aid could be given to them. The craft was an ordinary working boat, and sufficiently large for the four boys who hired it, but they took it to Bridge street, and there more got into it, loading it nearly to the water's edge.

The tug O. P. Coffin, towing a number of canalboats, came down the river, and the swell caused by it served to swamp the overloaded rowboat, and it turned on one side, throwing all the boys into the water. The crew of the tugboat Mead, which was going up the river, threw lines to the boys and succeeded in saving four of them. Their companions were not so fortunate as to escape and sank before they could reach the ropes cast to them. They were Frederick McGibeney, fourteen years; Joseph Gilinskey, twelve years, and Thomas O'Brien, twelve years old, all of Brooklyn. Their bodies were swept away by the tide and no trace of them could be found.

The corporation of the city of London has voted a present of $12,500 as a betrothal present to Prince George and Princess May, of Teck.

Profoundly Grateful

For Help Derived From Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I am profoundly impressed with the medical virtues of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was ***threatened with cancer,*** and disagreeable eruptions on my back and other places. The cancer was appearing on my lip. Providentially I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and by the time it was gone, the bad symptoms had nearly all disappeared. I have used four bottles, and I believe it has

Saved Me From Premature Death.

I am now almost 73 years of age and ***I work like a tiger.*** And I ***know*** that Hood's Sarsaparilla has had much to do with my vigor and strength." REV. O. H. POWER, 2924 Hanover Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT

M. H. McCOY,
Van Wert, Ohio.

Acted like Magic!

Suffered Years with Kidneys and Liver.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN!

Mr. McCoy is a wealthy and influential citizen of Van Wert, and a man known for miles around. See what he says:—

"For years I was a terrible sufferer with Kidney and Liver trouble, also **nervous prostration** and **poor health** in general. I was all run down and life a burden. I tried **physicians** and every available remedy, but **found no relief.** Was induced to give Swamp-Root a trial, which acted like magic, and to-day I am **entirely cured** and as good a man as ever. It is without question the **greatest remedy** in the world. Any one in doubt of this statement can address me."

M. H. McCOY, Van Wert, Ohio.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if you are not benefited, Druggist will refund to you the price paid.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" and Consultation Free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
At Druggists, 50c. or $1.00 Size.

Dr. Kilmer's **Parilla Liver Pills** ARE THE BEST! 42 Pills, 25 cents.

S.S.S. CURES MALARIAL POISON

Nature should be assisted to throw off impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so safely or so promptly as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then tried S.S.S. A few bottles of this wonderful medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever. J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A CONSIDERATE BOY.

My father, he goes down to town
To make my bread for me,
And that is why I never frown
When we've stale bread for tea.

And when the butter is not good,
I sit and don't say "booh!"
Because I've always understood
My father makes that, too.

And I believe there is no doubt
He works with all his might,
And if he wasn't just worn out
The things would be all right,
—[St. Louis Republic.

MR. BILLTOPS'S GRASSHOPPER STORY.

"Pop," said little Franky Billtops, "tell me a story."

"Well, Franky," said Mr. Billtops, "once there was a little boy whose name was Freddy. His real, full name was Frederick Timby, but everybody always called him just Freddy.

"Freddy lived in the city, but every summer he used to go to see his aunt, who lived in the country in a little old village. There was an old church in his village, and every Sunday morning Freddy used to go there. Generally his father and mother and some of the other folks from the house used to go too; but one Sunday, just Freddy and his aunt went alone.

"It was a warm day, and the windows of the church were pulled down all around at the top to let in the air. Freddy looked out through these open windows, and saw the sunshine and saw the branches of the trees swaying, and heard the leaves rustling, and somehow it made him feel very sleepy, and the first thing, you know, he was fast asleep. But Freddy's aunt knew that children go to sleep in church sometimes, and she was looking out for him all the time, and when she saw him nod and nod and nod, she fixed it so that when he finally nodded clean over, his head fell against her, where he was all safe.

"After awhile Freddy woke up suddenly, as folks do sometimes without knowing just what wakes them, and he looked along the vacant part of the pew in which he was sitting. You know there was only Freddy and his aunt in the pew, and they sat at one end of it, so there was a long vacant space between them and the other end. Right square in the centre of this space Freddy saw a big grasshopper; he was sitting perfectly still and with his head pointed toward the pulpit.

"Freddy didn't know whether the grasshopper was asleep, or what, but he kept on looking at him, and pretty soon he knew that the grasshopper wasn't asleep, for he saw him rub his right leg up and down against his side and then he saw him rub his left leg up and down against that side; then the grasshoper stood perfectly still again. Then he turned half around right where he stood and faced toward Freddie, and just stood there very still. But all of a sudden the grasshopper made a tremendous jump and landed right on Freddy's shoulder. Freddy said 'Oh!'

"It was only a very small word with only two letters in it, but it startled the whole congregation and made the minister stop preaching. Everybody looked around toward Freddy and his aunt. But Freddy's aunt is one of those people who always seem to know just what to do when anything happens. The first thing she did was to put her arm around Freddy and draw him up nearer to her and sort of turn his face in toward her, for she knew that if Freddy should see all the people looking at him in that way it would make him feel bad; and when she had done this she just looked straight ahead as though nothing had happened, as though she had never heard of anything happening, and as though she didn't expect anything was going to happen for the next 700 years.

"The minister had seen right away that nothing very wonderful had happened, and he had gone right on preaching again. When the people saw Freddy's aunt looking ahead in that way they turned around again and faced toward the pulpit once more, and then everything went on just as it was before."

"What became of the grasshopper, pop?" asked Franky.

But that was something that Mr. Billtops could not answer.—[New York Sun.

Diversions of an Empress.

From "The Empress of Austria," by One of the Ladies of Her Court, in Harper's Magazine, we quote as follows:

During the entire summer which followed her son's marriage the Empress seemed unable to shake off her melancholy forebodings, and it was only when she went to Godollo that the free and invigorating country life in a measure restored her peace of mind. Every morning she attended mass as early as five o'clock, and after drinking a cup of black coffee without milk or sugar, she mounted her horse, and accompanied by one of her ladies-in-waiting, galloped off through the magnificent park, which is traversed in every direction by broad, sandy avenues. Changing horses several times in the course of the morning, she would remain in the saddle until noon, when, after taking a cold bath, she would sit down with her lady to a simple luncheon, consisting of very rare steak, dry toast and a glass of Montrose claret. Towards four o'clock her majesty again went out riding, returning only just in time to dress for dinner. It is useless to say that ten or twelve weeks of such a life were sufficient to exhaust the forces of the strongest lady-in-waiting, who, moreover, was obliged to be perpetually on the qui vive, impervious to fatigue, and always in the best of humors. The Empress used to retire at nine or ten o'clock, and then we were accustomed to assemble in the private apartments of Countess Goess, the Grand Mistress of the Robes, and to remain there until two or three o'clock in the morning, laughing, chatting, smoking cigarettes and even sometimes dancing with the aides-de-camp and gentlemen-at-arms on duty at the castle. The Empress's affection for her ladies-in-waiting very much depended on their skill in horsemanship. To those who rode well she was exceptionally kind and indulgent, but had no sympathy whatever with those who were not perfect horsewomen.

How to Lighten a Hard Task.

Did you ever have a hard task set you, to which you looked forward with dread, and a determination to put off the commencement of it as long as possible? And did you ever find out that this latter course was the very way in which to add to its burdensomeness?

The reason for this is plain enough. It only gives you longer time in which to do the dreading. And after all, this is the worst part of the work. The looking forward to it, the thinking that it is still all to do. This is what makes the bugbear of a difficult job.

Set to work bravely, with a determination to do your best, and you will find that a good part of the unpleasantness of the task has vanished.—Argosy.

Hardware of the Mormon Temple.

All the hardware used in the great Mormon temple at Salt Lake City was made to order, and bears either the device of the beehive—the Mormon name of their country being Deseret, or the land of the honey bee—or the clasped hands, which is also one of the symbols of their church. In the basement all the door knobs and hinges are of solid brass, polished. Those upon the first floor are plated with gold, on the second floor with bright silver, on the third with oxidized silver, and those on the top floor are of antique bronze.—Hardware.

A Queer Way of Advertising.

A queer way of advertising wares has been created by a Sixth avenue taxidermist who occasionally has real live things to sell. Last Friday while walking past his shop I perceived a stuffed allegator in the window with a sign in his mouth to this effect: "You can have my little brother for $5, and he is no fake." I stepped inside, and sure enough there lay a live allegator with its most salient feature, the mouth, wide open catching flies.—New York Advertiser.

One Cent Gold Paper Per Bolt.

Fine, 2cts., 3cts.; embossed, 4cts.; ingrain, Five Cents; gold border 1c. a yard. 100 Samples, all prices for 2c. stamp. REED, Wall Paper Jobber, Rochester, Pa.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

For Pneumonia, no other cough syrup equals Hatch's Universal. 25 cents at druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

The True Sardine.

Sardines are a small fish of the herring family that are caught in vast quantities on the west coast of France and to a less extent along the shores of Portugal. Their flesh is very delicate. The sardines are salted or preserved in olive oil or butter and put up in tin cans for shipment to all parts of the world. The larger-sized sardines are called celans in France and pilchards in England; their shoals are preyed upon by codfish and especially by porpoises. Little fishes of many other genera of the herring family are called sardines, among them being the "Spanish sardine" of the West Indies. The menhaden, a little fish caught in great quantities on the coast of New Jersey, is called the American sardine. It is put up in oil and marketed as a substitute for the genuine sardines first above described. But many of the so-called American sardines are vile things, preserved in cottonseed oil.—St. Louis Republic.

Hats for the summer of nearly every sort, and as variously trimmed, are to be worn. And the most extraordinary combination of colors appears in the decoration.

There are a few people left

who still follow antiquated methods of raising bread, biscuit, cake and pastry with home-made mixtures of what they suppose to be cream of tartar and soda, compounded haphazard,

but there are very few

The best housekeepers use the Royal Baking Powder instead. Its scientific composition insures uniform results. By its use alone can the finest flavored, most wholesome food be produced. To any housekeeper who has not used the Royal Baking Powder we would like to send our Cook Book, free. Mark your request "For instruction."

Royal Baking Powder Company,
106 Wall Street, New-York.

Do You Know That There is Science in Neatness. Be Wise and Use

SAPOLIO

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.
A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.
BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

Looking Better

feeling better—better in every way. There's more consolation in that than well people stop to ponder. To get back flesh and spirits is everything.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is prescribed by leading physicians everywhere for ailments that are causing rapid loss of flesh and vital strength.

Scott's Emulsion will do more than to stop a lingering Cough—it fortifies the system AGAINST coughs and colds.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

INVENTORS of anything made of wood assisted financially or otherwise to patent or place on market. Address Wm. Mattison, P. O. Box 3179, N. Y. C

Shoots it on the Spot—ST. JACOBS OIL is the Sworn enemy of Pain. It fights to Kill. It wins its Battles and Comes off Conqueror.

Do You Sleep Peacefully?

IN THE MAD STRUGGLE

for wealth, do not lose sight of the fact that success is not worth the price paid for it, if it has been obtained at the expense of your health. The essence of wisdom is, first, health; second, moderation; third, wealth. To have health you must have sleep. To have sleep you only need a

PILGRIM SPRING BED,

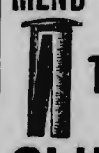
which is the highest attainment of the science of bed-making.
It is made from Highly Tempered Steel Wire, is the PERFECTION of EASE, and will last a LIFETIME. Beware of cheap made common wire imitations, for "they are not what they seem."
Exhibited at No. 31 Warren Street, New York; No. 2 Hamilton Place, Boston.
For sale by all reliable Dealers.
See Brass Tag Registered Trademark on all Genuine Pilgrims.
Send for Money Saving Primer, Free.
Atlas Tack Corporation, Boston.
WAREHOUSES—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn.
FACTORIES—Taunton, Mass.; Fairhaven, Mass.; Whitman, Mass.; Duxbury, Mass.; Plymouth, Mass.

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS
MY FRIEND! YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER AXLE GREASE
TRADE MARK
"SOLD EVERYWHERE WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER" TRY IT!
USE THE BEST
TAKE NO OTHER

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS

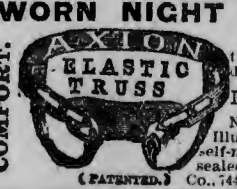
WITH



THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.
Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by
JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

WORN NIGHT AND DAY.



COMFORT. Perfect { ADJUSTMENT, COMFORT, CURE.
(PATENTED.)

Holds the worst rupture with ease under all circumstances. New Pat. Improvement Illust. Cat. and rules for self-measurement securely sealed. G. V. House Mfg. Co., 744 Broadway, N.Y. City.

GOITRE CURED SEND FOR CIRCULAR J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND for sale by the SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you

FREE.

Address HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn

"German Syrup"

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J. ●

NYNU—22

THE KIND THAT CURES

WESLEY STERRY, Morristown, N. Y.

Kidney Trouble for 12 Years, Completely Cured.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,
MESSRS:—For **12** years I have been badly afflicted with **Kidney Trouble.** Two years ago I had **"La Grippe,"** which settled in my back. At times it was hard work for me to get around. Last Feb. I had another attack of **"La Grippe,"** which left me so bad **I could hardly get across the room.** Our merchant advised me to try a bottle of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

I did so, and have taken **three** bottles of SARSAPARILLA and one bottle of DANA'S PILLS, and I am **COMPLETELY CURED. No trouble with Kidneys; no backache; good appetite,** and I never felt better in my life. You may publish this if you wish, **as every word is true.**
Yours truly,
Morristown, N. Y. WESLEY STERRY.
GENTS:—We are personally acquainted with Mr. Sterry, and **know** his statements are **true.**
Respectfully, A. F. & C. F. MCNEILL.
Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast Maine.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

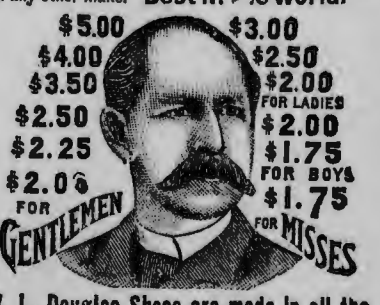
Lovell Diamond Cycles

ARE THE BEST
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
AGENTS WANTED

☞ Send 6c. in stamps for 100-page illustrated catalogue of bicycles, guns, and sporting goods of every description.
John P. Lovell Arms Co. Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair, they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. **Best in the world.**



W. L. Douglas Shoes are made in all the Latest Styles.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3.50, $4 or $5 Shoe. They will fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no substitute. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, postage free, when Shoe Dealers cannot supply you.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. **25c.**
CONSUMPTION

Contiaued from first page.

wi' him, squire—love is beyond our ordering."

"I had not thought of it now. Richard has proved his metal. You may tell him if Agnes says 'Yes' still, I'll never be the one to say 'No.'"

"Thank you, squire; it is a great honor; an' if so be you'd niver name the money to the young uns, I'd tak' it kind. That's between us, squire; I can't draw a sword for you, as Rufus Broadbent did for the first squire of Saurham, but I can draw a check for you, and I'm proud and glad to do it."

As Richard had secured Agnes' "Yes," the future arrangements were easily settled, and within a year lovely Agnes Saurham became Richard Broadbent's wife, and the squire has had good cause to be proud of the alliance. Old Josiah also lived to see his son not only one of her majesty's counsel, but also member of Parliament for his native city and a baron of the Court of Exchequer.

Thus the good-for-nothing in a spinning-mill was good for an honorable and noble career in a court-room. *Young men, act out your genius; nothing else avails.—N. Y. Ledger.*

A Golden City in Africa.

We find in the London *Times* a letter giving a striking description of the remarkable town of Johannesburg in the Transvaal, which is well called "The Golden City." Its name even does not appear on the maps of Africa issued ten years ago. It will be a surprise to multitudes to know that there is any such spot on the African continent. The city stands upon a gold reef, upon which reef fifty companies are now working, employing 3,370 white men and over 32,000 natives. Of the city of Johannesburg itself, the writer says:

"It is neither beautiful nor impressive from the æsthetic point of view, but it might be set down as it stands in any part of the civilized world. It has a population of about 40,000. The buildings are good, the streets are broad, there shops with plate glass windows full of ball dresses and silver plate, the residential quarters are rapidly spreading themselves out into squares and boulevards, a tram line connects them with the business center, for twenty miles east and west you may see the funnels of mining works smoking against the sky, the sound of an engine whistle is in your ears, and you find that a tram has been constructed, which runs from one end of the Rand to the other. The town is lit with gas, water is supplied to all its houses, every ordinary appliance of civilization is here, and when you remember that it has all been done in five years, and that every scrap of material has been carried up, and the six pianos waiting at the frontiers will presently be carried, by ox wagons, you begin to realize something of the extraordinary conditions which can have called so sudden a development into existence."—*Scientific American.*

The Advance in Armed Steamers.

As Captain Noble remarked at the luncheon which followed the launch of the Yoshino, the powerful protected cruiser, 360 feet in length, built by Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., at Elswick, for the Japanese government, and described in a recent issue, marks progress in the construction of ships of the class, the wonderful development being due, he said, in a considerable degree, to Lord Armstrong. First there was the Esmeralda, designed by Mr. George Rendall, a vessel 270 feet long, with a displacement of 2,950 tons, its speed being 18·3 knots, and its armament very powerful in those days. Then there were the Niniwa and the Takachito Kan, designed for the Japanese government by Mr. White, the present chief constructor to the British Navy. They were a great improvement on the Esmeralda, being 300 feet long, and their displacement 3,700 tons; while their speed was 18·8 or nearly 19 knots. And now there is the Yoshino, whose displacement is 4,150 tons, whose indicated horse power is 15,000, whose speed is expected to be less than 22½ if not 23 knots, and whose armament will comprise every refinement that modern artillery science can produce. These four vessels show an important advance in the building of armed cruisers; but the resources of the Elswick firm are not exhausted, for Captain Noble declared that if the Japanese government entrust them with another order, they hope to surpass even what they have done in the case of the Yoshino, which, it is thought, will prove the fastest steamer afloat.—*Scientific American.*

Notice.

Proposals for the rebuilding of Latta Grove school house in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., will be received by the school board of said township up to Monday, the 5th day of June, 1893, 9 o'clock A. M. Plan and specification can be seen at the house of R. P. Smith.

GEORGE MIERLEY,
President.

JAMES A. McCLAIN,
Secretary.

Bark Wanted!

The undersigned will buy Rock Oak and Black Oak Bark at Mapleton until August 1, 1893, for Fayerweather & Ladew. Cash paid on delivery. I will pay $6.75 per ton for Rock Oak bark and $4.75 per ton for Black Oak. For particulars inquire of H. W. McDonald.

Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the ITEM who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE SCHMITTLE,
2-1-tf. Mount Union, Pa.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen,
Rochester, N. Y.

—D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa., has a large and carefully selected stock of hardware, stoves, furniture, carpets and wall paper, harness, farming implements, etc., and is prepared to sell on very small margin above cost. It will pay you to call on him and leave your order, which will have prompt and careful attention.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,

DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,
MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH MAPLETON FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 6, 1893.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of borough duplicate. Tax, 5 mills.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate.....	$344 52	
To 5 per cent. additional on $44.24.....	2 21	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 4 24
" 5 per cent. off $236.08 for prompt payment.....		11 80
" 3 per cent. for collecting $236.08.....		7 08
" 5 per cent. for collecting $104.20.....		5 21
" Treasurer's receipts.....		318 40
	$346 73	$346 73

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Fund, Series III. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate.....	$206 79	
" 5 per cent. additional on $25.24.....	1 26	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 2 53
" 5 per cent. off $142.88 for prompt payment.....		7 14
" 3 per cent. for collecting $142.88.....		4 29
" 5 per cent. for collecting $61.38.....		3 07
" Treasurer's receipts.....		191 02
	$208 05	$208 05

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1891-92.....	$ 25 08	
" " " collector....	318 40	
" " trans. from Special Fund, Series II.....	57 70	
" fines from Burgess.....	3 30	
" licenses from Burgess....	4 00	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		$190 95
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		3 82
Balance Dr.....		213 71
	$408 48	$408 48
Balance in treasury.....	$213 71	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series II.

DR.

To amt. from 1891-92.....	$192 32	
" " " state tax.....	53	
CR.		
By voucher.....		$132 50
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		2 65
" amt. transferred to Borough Fund.....		57 70
	$192 85	$192 85

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series III.

DR.

To proceeds of 5 bonds of $125 each.....	$625 00	
" amt. from collector.....	191 02	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		$752 47
" amt. paid Auditor Gen. for State tax.....		2 85
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		15 11
Balance Dr.....		45 59
	$816 02	$816 02
Balance in treasury.....	$ 45 59	

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series III....	$500 00

ASSETS.

Bal. in treasury, Borough Fund.....		$213 71
" in treasury, Borough Debt Fund, Series III.		45 59
Liabilities in excess of assets.		240 70
	$500 00	$500 00
Liabilities in excess of assets.	$240 70	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 3d day of April, A. D., 1893.

GEORGE MORGAN,
A. B. GILLAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
Auditors.

DO YOU

Know how many dollars you can save by buying your Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, Carpets, Millinery, Etc? Come and see our Ladies' Shoes from 45 cents and up. Men's Fine Shoes, 90 cents, all solid leather; Men's Camel Skin Shoes, $1.98; Men's Finest Kangaroo, $2.50 to $2.90; Ladies' Fine Hats, 10 cents and up. Special bargains in Ladies' black dress goods, white goods, embroideries, carpets, oil cloth, window shades, lace curtains, curtain poles, etc. It is a fact that no one sells better goods for the money than Crum. Why is it so? We understand our business. We work for our customers. Our customers appreciate our efforts and buy our goods. Our expenses are small. Our sales are large. Our stock is complete, and bought for spot cash is why we can offer you special bargains. We want your trade.

C. B. Crum,
(Bargain Store.)
Saltillo, Pa.

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A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

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GOODS,

—AT—

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Juniata House, MAPLETON, PA.

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W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
I am dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

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to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
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